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## MR. ROOSEVELT ENDS VISIT AND LEAVES AT 1 P.M. FOR NEW YORK

Closes Last Hours of Memorable Period by Calling on Justice Moody at Corey Hill, Brookline.

### OFF AMID CHEERS

Accompanied to the Train by His Friend and Host, Senator Lodge—Goes at Once to Oyster Bay.

Theodore Roosevelt boarded the 1:04 p. m. train at the Back Bay station today for New York, thus bringing to an end his four-day visit to New England and closing the most important political happenings since his retirement from the White House last March.

He marked his closing hours in this city by a visit this morning, in company with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, whose guest he has been at Nahant during the greater part of his stay here, to Supreme Court Justice William H. Moody at Corey Hill, Brookline, where he spent nearly an hour, leaving there at 11:50 o'clock.

Mr. Roosevelt arrived in Boston late Tuesday afternoon. That night he was the guest of President Lowell of Harvard and on Wednesday took part in the commencement exercises, where he met Governor Hughes and gave out his endorsement to the Governor's direct primary law plan. Later on the same day he presided at the meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association. That night he was the guest of Senator Lodge at Nahant.

Thursday at 3:30 p. m. he paid his memorable visit to President Taft at Beverly, the first he had seen of his friend since March 4, 1909.

During his stay here Colonel Roosevelt refused to discuss politics, rather than to give his endorsement to the Cobb bill in the New York Legislature.

It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt will go at once to his summer home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay.

There was a small gathering of people to see him off and considerable enthusiasm was displayed. He was accompanied to the train by Senator Lodge, who bade him good-by cordially, the former President returning his salutation with the most cheerful good nature. Mr. Roosevelt's call upon Justice Moody, although private, attracted more or less attention at Corey Hill.

H. D. Rogers, 1246 Commonwealth avenue, introduced himself to Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Rogers said he was a former resident of Chelmsford, had been well acquainted with Nicholas Longworth's grandfather, that he had always voted the Republican ticket, voted for Mr. Roosevelt and was a great admirer and supporter of his policy, both as commissioner of police and as President of the United States.

Mr. Rogers also said that he had a great many anecdotes of the Longworth family which he would be pleased to tell the former President, when opportunity arose. Colonel Roosevelt thanked Mr. Rogers very heartily for his good wishes and expressed his pleasure at the interview. Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Lodge then mounted their car and drove off toward Boston, followed by a host of newspaper men in taxicabs and motors.

## Mr. Taft Enjoys Golf This Morning; Business Later

BEVERLY, Mass.—This morning President Taft played golf at the Myopia Hunt Club. This afternoon he will take up several matters which must receive his attention. The plan for the only break in the two weeks' vacation, the Fourth of July celebrations in Somerville and Boston, has been completed.

Invitations are being received daily at

## PRESIDENT RECEIVES PROTESTS REGARDING ENAMEL TUB MAKERS

Advices from Washington state that President Taft has received a large number of letters, asking that immediate steps be taken to disrupt the \$100,000,000 combination of enameled ironware manufacturers.

Most of these communications are from independent dealers in New York city, who refused to enter into a contract with the combine, by which it would fix prices and prevent these jobbers from purchasing from firms outside the combination.

To one prominent New York firm President Taft replied that he would see that the matter was given the fullest attention. The name of the concern is for the present withheld. Its offices are not far from the Waldorf-Astoria.

## Discuss Sale of School Property

Commission and mayor to consider selling Mason street headquarters at conference today.



BOSTON SCHOOL HEADQUARTERS.

Urged that the price received for this property would furnish the sum necessary to build the new High School of Commerce building.

THE question of the city disposing of the Mason street school property will again be taken up this afternoon in a conference at the mayor's office between the mayor and the commission which has the question of selling the property in hand. This commission consists of the schoolhouse commissioners, the school committee and the advisory board.

Some \$200,000 more must be raised

for the completion of the new High School of Commerce and it is considered that the sale of the Mason street property now used for school headquarters will be the best manner in which to raise the necessary funds.

When the sale of the Mason street property was first mentioned it was proposed to sell the first department quarters located in the next building, but this plan has been abandoned.

## MR. ROURKE TO HEAD PUBLIC WORKS BOARD THAT MAYOR WANTS

LOUIS K. ROURKE, newly appointed superintendent of streets of Boston, was named this afternoon by Mayor Fitzgerald to be the acting head of the city engineer's department, to fill the vacancy caused by the demise of City Engineer William Jackson.

In making the announcement the mayor intimated his intention of combining the offices of superintendent of streets and city engineer under a united board of public works.

This is a proposition that the mayor has had in mind for a long while, and he now believes that the time is ripe for bringing about such a reformation. In any event a successor to Mr. Jackson will not be named for many months, and if the mayor does not succeed in the establishment of a board of public works Mr. Rourke will, in all probability, be named as city engineer.

In the event that the mayor succeeds in creating a public demand for the board of public works the newly created bureau of municipal research with George A. C. Ernst at its head will figure to a very great extent in its organization, and it will probably mean that Guy C. Emerson, former superintendent of streets, will have a hand in its organization.

There are several very important problems which the city has to solve, that have been left half completed by the unfortunate demise of Mr. Jackson. Principal among these are the bridge propositions with which the city is now faced. The details of the new bridge between Chelsea and Boston, which the government has ordered, as well as those of East Boston and Chelsea, Mr. Jackson had at his tongue's end, and the installing of a new head of the department may mean that another conference must be held with the officials of the war department.

## LOCAL CANADIANS HONOR DOMINION

No official program was arranged by Canadian organizations in Boston for the celebration today of Dominion day. A party of nearly 200 Canadians, members of the Canadian Club of Boston and of the ladies' auxiliary, is being entertained, however, in honor of the day by Mrs. Orville L. Story of 19 Devereux street, Arlington, Mass.

Among the guests are John F. Masters, president of the British Charitable Society, and Col. Alexander P. Graham, president of the Canadian Club of Boston. Dominion day is in celebration of the amalgamation of the provinces of Canada into the present Dominion.

## Boston Superintendent of Streets Who Is Stated for Duty as City Engineer



LOUIS K. ROURKE. Superintendent of streets whom mayor is considering as head of proposed public works board.

## RATE INCREASES ARE SANCTIONED

WASHINGTON—In a decision affecting rates on grain east of Buffalo the interstate commerce commission referred, Thursday, to wage increases recently made by the eastern roads as a factor in determining whether the higher rate should continue.

The decision in point was on a rehearing of the case of the Banner Milling Company and other grain and flour shippers against the New York Central, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, New Haven and other railroads.

The commission found it was confronted with the alternative of allowing rates to be advanced from Buffalo east or requiring a reduction in all the territory west of Buffalo. It has decided to meet the situation by allowing the advances east of Buffalo.

ALASKA POURS OUT GOLD. FAIRBANKS, Alaska.—Three million dollars' worth of gold dust has been received by the Fairbanks banks since the season opened six weeks ago. More than \$1,000,000 worth of dust has already been shipped to Seattle and more will follow shortly.

## GOVERNOR REVIEWS EIGHTH REGIMENT IN STATE CAMP TODAY

Colonel Sweetser Puts His Battalions Through Practice Evolutions in Preparation for the Event.

### STAFF TO GO ALONG

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—The great social day in the state camp, where the eighth M. V. M. infantry is undergoing the annual outdoor instruction, took place today with the entertaining of one of the most distinguished state and foreign parties to visit the camp on a Governor's day in many years. The guests of honor with Gov. Eben S. Draper were Admiral Manuel Dominic Garcia and Capt. Diogenes Aguirre of the Argentine navy.

The party assembled at the State House, Boston, at 11:45 a. m. and left Park square in a special car at noon, arriving at Framingham Junction at 1:15 p. m. They were met by Brig.-Gen. William A. Pew, commanding the camp, his staff; Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, regimental commander, and his staff and Maj. Robert K. Bell, commanding the hospital corps detachment and his staff. The party made a splendid appearance.

The largest crowd that has been in camp during the week are here today for the imposing sight.

Horses were provided by Quartermaster General William Emery for Governor Draper and his staff.

Following an informal reception at Framingham Junction Governor Draper and his party went to the state headquarters of the M. V. M. at the camp. For the first time in two years, his excellency has had a chance to occupy his office there as commander-in-chief of the militia and naval forces of the state. He expressed himself as pleased with the arrangements.

A formal reception to the officers in camp was held, with the Governor and his party in the receiving line. Luncheon was then served.

Promptly at 3:50 p. m. first call for inspection is to sound, with assembly 10 minutes later. Governor Draper, his staff, General Pew and his staff and Colonel Sweetser and his staff, all mounted, the Governor's staff wearing the gorgeous full dress uniforms of their rank, will assemble in front of the regiment.

After the formation the mounted party is to ride first to the extreme left of the regiment, pass in front to the extreme right, then around the rear and back to the reviewing point.

As soon as the reviewing party reaches its stand, Colonel Sweetser will order the companies to prepare for review. Then will follow a march of the entire command past the Governor and his guests.

Following the review the Governor and his party are to inspect the tents of the men and the various buildings at the camp.

Governor Draper was attended by these members of his staff: Adj.-Gen. William H. Brigham, chief of staff; Majors Philip S. Sears, Talbot Aldrich and Guy Murphie, and Capt. Edward L. Logan. The other members of the party, besides the Argentine naval officers, were: Councilors Charles O. Brightman, J. Stearns Cushing, William F. Murray, Walter S. Glidden, William H. Gove, Herbert E. Fletcher, J. Lowell Johnson and August H. Goetting; Senators D. E. Denny, J. H. Hubbard and J. H. Doyle; Representatives W. S. Moore, James Oliver, A. P. Chase, E. A. Witt, C. N. Edgell, J. E. Kearns and J. J. Goode, the legislative committee on military affairs; Mrs. Eben S. Draper, Commissary General James C. White and Mrs. White, Quartermaster General William B. Emery and Mrs. Emery, Edward F. Hamlin, executive secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick.

For the first time in three years the eighth regiment was reviewed Thursday by the brigade commander, General Pew. It was after the troops had had a good rest following the field duty, in which Major Perry was successful in defending the camp from an attack of the red and blue army. From all points of vantage he withstood the enemy.

The most spectacular incident of the entire camp was that of last night, when a stable was burned.

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Thursday was

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

## FIRST ARRIVALS FROM SOUTH

Teachers from Georgia who arrived on Savannah line boat City of Memphis today to attend National Education Convention.



SNAPSHOT OF DELEGATES TAKEN ABOARD BOAT.

Left to right: Prof. A. F. Otis, principal of Houghton school, Augusta, Ga.; Miss Lucy Zachry and Miss Mary Zachry of Atlanta, Ga. Two other Georgia teachers were aboard the boat.

## DETAILS ARRANGED FOR A BUSY FOURTH FOR THE PRESIDENT

Hours Fixed for Visit of Mr. Taft to Chelsea, Somerville, Everett, Boston and Cambridge Monday.

### LINE OF RECEPTIONS

President Taft's private secretary, Charles D. Norton, after a conference at the summer executive office in Beverly

with Mayor Woods and former Mayor Gilman of Somerville, chairman Beals of the Everett committee and representatives of the Boston 1915 committee, has the plans practically completed today for the visit of President Taft to the celebrations at Somerville, Everett and Boston, July 4.

The President, with Secretary Norton and Captain Butt, military aid, will leave Beverly at 8:30 a. m. Monday in his automobile for Everett, over the Everett beach parkway, stopping at Chelsea, and arriving at Broadway, Everett, at 9:15 a. m. Here he will be received by the school children of Everett, seated on either side of the parkway, on a grandstand, and in large numbers of the city government, bands and civic, military and religious organizations.

Proceeding, the presidential party plans to arrive at Wellington bridge, Somerville, about 9:30 a. m., where they will be received by Governor Draper, Lieutenant Governor Frothingham, Adjutant-General Brigham, Congressman McCall, Councilor Glidden, Mayor Woods and Col. Edward Gilman, whom the mayor has detailed to act as the President's personal escort during his stay in Somerville.

The entire party will then motor over Broadway to Powder House park, West Somerville; College avenue, Davis square and Highland avenue to Central Hill park, near city hall, where President Taft will review the Somerville parade. The President and Governor, escorted by the Lancers, will come to Boston and review the safe and sane parade. At its conclusion they will go to Cambridge, where President Taft will be President Lowell's guest at dinner at 1:30 p. m. At 3:30 p. m. he will address the National Education Association in the stadium. About 4:30 o'clock he will go back to Beverly.

In Chelsea it is planned to have the school children of the city, the officials and the Fourth of July committee gather on the boulevard at a point near Washington avenue, to extend a greeting to the President.

President Taft has promised four representatives of the Boston City club, whom he entertained Thursday evening at his summer home in Beverly, that he will visit the City club next Monday noon.

Entries for the amateur athletic games on the Common and details of the regatta and yacht-racing events that

(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

## Chicago Woman Honored by Educators Who Tender a Reception to Her Today



MRS. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG.

Superintendent of schools of Chicago who is in Boston for the big convention.

## Tomorrow's Program National Education Association

ONLY the national council meets Saturday. Following is the program for its sessions in New Old South church, Copley square:

### Forenoon, July 2.

9:30 a. m.—Brief introductory statement from the president of the council by Joseph Swain, president of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.; report of committee on exceptional children by James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Baltimore, Md., chairman; the economic use of education plants by William H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools, New York city; general discussion, Lewis H. Jones, president of State Normal College, Vysilanti, Mich., and Elphalett O. Lyte, principal of first Pennsylvania state normal school, Millersville, Pa.

### Afternoon, July 2.

2:30 p. m.—Report of committee on courses in industrial education in public schools: (a) introductory address by Charles R. Richards, director of Cooper Union, New York city; (b) industries in elementary schools (to be supplied); (c) intermediate industrial schools by David Snodden, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, Boston; (d) industrial and technical education in the secondary schools by Charles H. Keyes, superintendent of schools, south district, Hartford, Conn.

### Evening, July 2.

8 p. m.—Paper on cooperation with education organizations in other countries, by Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States commissioner of education, Washington; report on educational progress during the year, by Frank Strong, chancellor of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.

## BROOKLINE GAINS BAND CONCERTS

Despite the fact that Brookline has no public bandstand on which the town concerts can be given this summer, through the cooperation of the park commissioners a concert once a week during the next two months is assured.

A temporary platform has been erected in the Cypress street playground for the concerts. The first concert will be on Saturday evening, July 9, and others will follow on Saturdays during July and on Wednesdays during August.

## MRS. YOUNG ARRIVES FOR CONVENTION OF NATION'S TEACHERS

Chicago Superintendent of Schools, Who Is Mentioned for President, Will Be Given Reception Today.

### THIRONG INCREASING

Plans for Entertainment of Visiting Thousands Are Completed and Headquarters Are Now Open.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools in Chicago, who has been prominently mentioned as a probable candidate for president of the National Education Association, arrived in Boston at noon today, coming from Chicago over the Boston & Albany on the "Twentieth Century Limited." Miss Fanny G. Patten, a member of the executive committee of the Boston Women's Teachers Press Club, met Mrs. Young in Worcester on behalf of the teachers of this city.

This was Mrs. Young's first statement to the reporters upon alighting from the train.

"Chicago has made up its mind to be provincial" no longer in matters connected with education. Chicago will no longer limit herself to her own ideals of social standards."

Mrs. Young takes great pride in the new attitude of the board of education of Chicago in regard to the national trend in educational affairs.

Mrs. Young was cordially greeted at 11:40 a. m. at the Back Bay station and taken in a carriage to her rooms at Hotel Vendome. She will attend this afternoon an informal reception by the School Voters League in the old art museum from 4 to 6 o'clock.

## Chicago Sends Committee to Represent Interests

The Chicago board of education by unanimous vote chose a committee to represent it at the convention in this city. The members of this committee are Mrs. Isabel O'Keefe, who is the only present woman member of the board of education; Dean Walter Sumner, of the Episcopal cathedral in Chicago, who has been appointed by Mayor Biessie as a member of the commission to investigate social conditions, and J. Smetanka, a prominent Chicago lawyer. President Alfred Union, also, said Mrs. Young will make an special effort to be present in Boston at least one day of the convention.

In respect to being chosen president of the National Education Association, Mrs. Young said that she had been interviewed by many men as well as women delegates to the convention, who urged her to stand for election. To these Mrs. Young answered that while she is willing to do so, she will not make any particular effort to secure the office. She is not eager for prominence, but is willing to be a pioneer for the sake of the general advantage for women educators in general.

The young woman teacher of today has not the same opportunity for rapid advance that she had when she started in this field of work, thinks Mrs. Young. Today the field is crowded with workers, and although there are many places to be filled, there is a throng of candidates for each one. There are 270 schools today in Chicago, and 6000 teachers, with an appropriation this year of about \$14,000,000.

## Mrs. Young Has Advanced Steadily Through Career

Mrs. Young's career is an interesting story of advance. She began as an elementary teacher, and within the first year was made head assistant in the school. She then became principal of the first "practice" school in Chicago. After teaching in high school for some time she became principal of two of the largest grammar schools in the city, and later was made district superintendent. She was professor of education and psychology in the University of Chicago not assistant, as has frequently been reported. After a year abroad, spent in studying conditions and methods in foreign schools, Mrs. Young became principal of the Chicago Normal School. She was appointed superintendent of the schools of Chicago in July, 1909.

Mrs. Young is also president of the Illinois School Teachers' Association.

An increasing influx of delegates to the big convention that opens tomorrow is noticeable today. The visitors are entering the city by various ways, as they come from widely separated parts of the country. The Boston & Maine road will bring to Boston from Chicago this evening, via the Rotterdam junction and Fitchburg division, its first teachers' special train, consisting of eight Pullmans, one dining and one baggage car.

The trainmen have been instructed to announce the Huntington avenue station at 11:40 a. m. (Continued on Page Four, Column One.)



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## News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

### PREMIER PREDICTS FALL SESSION WHEN BUDGET IS GIVEN OUT

LONDON—Premier Asquith refused to make a statement in the House of Commons Thursday regarding the prospects of the conference between the government and the Opposition over the legislation involving the veto power of the House of Lords.

He announced that there would be an autumn session of Parliament. The government's present intention is that Parliament shall adjourn at the end of July to reassemble in November. The plan for an autumn session meets the demand of the Nationalists and the extreme Radicals and Laborites, who had threatened a revolt unless assured of an early opportunity to resume the fight against the Lords.

Chancellor David Lloyd-George had no novelties to offer in introducing the budget of 1910-11 in the House of Commons Thursday. He took an optimistic view. He has to find the revenue to meet an estimated expenditure of £198,000,000. The chancellor figured a surplus of £261,000.

The total expenditures include the deficit of £26,248,000 uncollected during the last fiscal year, owing to the clash between the two houses, all of which has been collected since the belated budget was passed.

The chancellor said that he felt justified in estimating that the trade this year and next would be greater than the country had ever experienced.

The chancellor having retained all the features of the previous budget, the Unionists will oppose every stage of its progress. The remainder of the parliamentary session will probably be quite uneventful.

### BUDGET OF CUBA PUSHED THROUGH

HAVANA—The conferees of the Senate and the House agreed Thursday to the budget estimates practically as submitted by President Gomez, but eliminated the economies of about \$1,000,000, principally in salary reductions, as decided upon by the House at various times during the three months' discussion of the measure.

Both houses accepted the report and the President signed the budget, the total of which is \$31,000,000. The estimated surplus is \$3,800,000, of which it is the intention of the government to devote \$3,000,000 to public works.

### PRISONER EXCHANGE OFFERED.

BLUEFIELDS, Nic.—General Estrada, the leader of the provisional forces, has made an offer to the Madrid commander to exchange Colonel Salamanca, who was captured in the engagement at Pearl Lagoon, for William Pittman of Cambridge, Mass., who is in the hands of the enemy at Bluefields Bluff.

### CUSTOM HOUSE CAPTURED.

BLUEFIELDS.—The government custom house at Pearl Lagoon has been taken by the rebels under General Masís. The officers in the customs service were captured, as was General Matute, formerly associated with the revolutionary cause.

### NEW ROYAL ACADEMICIAN.

LONDON—Arthur Hacker, the figure painter, has been elected a Royal Academician.

### AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.  
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—"The Christian."  
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Van Winkle."  
KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.  
MAJESTIC—"The Little Minister."  
PARK—"The Man from Home."

### NEW YORK.

ACADEMY—"The Two Orphans."  
AMERICAN—Vanderbilt.  
ARTIST—"Seven Days."  
CASINO—"The Mikado."  
CRITERION—"Her Husband's Wife."  
GAIETY—"The Fortune Hunter."  
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vanderbilt.  
KEITH & PROCTOR'S Fifth Avenue—Vanderbilt.  
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Arcadians."  
PLAZA—Vanderbilt.

### CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vanderbilt.  
COLUMBIAN—"Madame Sherry."  
GARRICK—"A Man's World."  
LYRIC—"The Lottery Man."  
MAJESTIC—Vanderbilt.  
OLYMPIC—"The Fortune Hunter."  
WHITNEY—"My Chatterbox Girl."  
WINDY—"Baby Mine."

### OBJECTION MADE TO PROPOSAL TO MAKE NEW ZEALAND CALL

(Special to The Monitor.)  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The proposal to alter the Vancouver mail service so that the steamers should touch at a port in New Zealand instead of at Brisbane is arousing a good deal of opposition. The business men in Brisbane are unanimously opposed to the step, and while gratification is expressed at the issue of tenders for a new service it is hoped that no alteration will be made with regard to the steamers calling at the Queensland capital. The present service is being run on a yearly contract, and is considered to be far from satisfactory. In discussing the question, the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce has pointed out that the value of imports coming into Queensland from Vancouver amounted to something like \$100,000 a year, while the passengers booked during the three years in Brisbane paid \$20,000 in passage money, and it is maintained that on this account it would be undesirable for the steamers to call at a port in New Zealand instead of following their present route.

### MINISTER STATES ITALIANS CANNOT ESCAPE INCOME TAX

(Special to The Monitor.)  
ROME.—A question was raised in the chamber recently which called for a statement by the Marquis di San Giuliano minister of foreign affairs, to the effect that it was necessary to make an official announcement that no action could be taken with a view to securing the exception of Italian merchants from income tax, with regard to business done in Great Britain. He further said that he believed that merchants could assume that the law would be equitably applied, and that if necessary it would be possible for them to appeal to the British law courts, where he was confident that any just claims put forward by Italian subjects would be recognized. The foreign minister declined to agree with the idea that the application of the income tax to foreign merchants was a protectionist measure, and he declared that the question of reprisals could not be entertained.

### MINISTER IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION

(Special to The Monitor.)  
MELBOURNE.—On the occasion of some May day resolutions on behalf of labor organizations, the Hon. F. A. Fisher, prime minister, said that he was in favor of arbitration as a means of settling disputes between one country and another. He did not, however, consider that arbitration could be regarded as an alternative to defense. Arbitration, he declared, was far more likely to be accepted so far as Australia was concerned after she had placed herself in the position of being able to defend herself from attack.

### BUILD DRY DOCKS ON EAST COAST

(Special to The Monitor.)  
NEWCASTLE, Eng.—The question of establishing dry docks on the east coast was the subject of a meeting held recently in the office of the lord mayor of Newcastle, Sir William Stephenson. The question of forwarding a memorial to the admiralty on the subject was also considered, and it was finally decided that one should be sent to the first lord of the admiralty on the fourth of next month. An interview will be granted to a Tyneside deputation by Mr. McKenna, first lord at the admiralty, on the seventh of next month.

### KING RECEIVES COMMISSION.

LONDON.—King George gave an audience Thursday to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, president of the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission, who presented his majesty with an official gold medal in commemoration of the Hudson-Fulton anniversary.

### TURKISH OFFICIALS MUCH PLEASED WITH BRITISH STATEMENT

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—The statement made by Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs in the House of Commons, recently, to which reference has already been made in these columns, has been received with the liveliest satisfaction in Turkish official circles. In Paris, Lord Grey's announcement is received with general expressions of approval by the press and it is admitted that since it is not the moment to demand a final settlement of the whole question, the maintenance of the status quo is the only possible policy. The Temps points out that a conference, as has been suggested, would necessarily include a Turkish representative which would undoubtedly result in the question of a definite settlement being raised, a proceeding that should be avoided.

It is considered that when once the Cretans and the Cretan Greeks realize that the powers are absolutely determined to support the suzerainty of the Sultan, it should be a comparatively easy matter to arrive at the proper methods necessary to insure the enforcement of their decision. Downing street and the Quai d'Orsay now agree in considering that it would be inadvisable to attempt more at the present moment than to insure the admission of the Mussulman deputies to the Cretan Legislature and the payment of the Mussulman officials in spite of their being unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to the King of the Hellenes.

### BIG SUBSIDY FOR DOCK.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Vancouver Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company has been granted a subsidy by the cabinet of 3½ per cent for 25 years upon \$1,200,000. The company is to build at Roche's Point in Vancouver harbor a dry dock of the second class, which will have a lifting capacity of 15,000 tons.

### Japanese Artisans Make Tour of British Metropolis

LONDON.—Owing to the Japan-British exhibition now being held at the White City there are a great number of Japanese to be seen in London. Yoshio Marukino, a Japanese artist and writer of much note, has recorded a description of the impression made on many of his compatriots by the great city of London. This interesting article, which is published in the Standard, is printed exactly as received from Yoshio Marukino with regard to grammar and spelling. The following are a few of the more interesting passages:

"Nowadays so many Japanese are staying in London. Especially now, when we have Anglo-Japanese exhibition, you can see every rank of Japanese in London. But I heartily love the artisan class best of all. You may see some other classes who are frock-coated just like Europeans; you may see some speak English, or even a few more European languages almost like their own tongue. But to confess the truth how often have I been disappointed with them!

"One day I went to the exhibition and had a visit on the 'Fair Japan' and chatted with those artisans. I quickly found out their simplicity and sincerity. I said to myself with much contentedness, 'Ah, Bushido shall never die out, as long as these people are existing in Japan, and most fortunately they have far larger number than the other ranks!' Some Japanese poet wrote a 31 syllable verse: 'If any foreigner ask us what is the soul of Japan, let us point out to the fragrant cherry blossoms under the rising sun.'

"I sincerely tell you those artisans are really the fragrant cherry blossoms under the rising sun. Let our cabinet be changed and changed as many times as they like! It really doesn't matter. Those cherries would not choose the weather for blossoming.

"Whenever I talk about my deep love with the whole nation, people ask me if I am a socialist. Fancy! What a great mistake! I don't wish, by all means, to see those barren, cool-headed insects eating into the tender heart of our cherry blossom! It is the inborn nature of all Japanese to be loyal to the higher rank. It is their own pleasure, and it

### LONDON'S GREAT MARKET CENTER

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—Covent Garden market is well known, by name at any rate, to most people as the chief distributing center in London for vegetables, fruit and flowers. The market opens at 4 a. m. and closes at 9 a. m.

Covent Garden, formerly Convent Garden, was the garden of the abbot of Westminster, until the dissolution of the religious houses, when it came into the hands of the Duke of Somerset, subsequently passing to the ancestors of the Duke of Bedford, the present owner, who derives from the market a considerable revenue.

The square, of which the market forms the center, was designed by Inigo Jones, and running round a portion of it was the well-known Piazza, one of the fashionable promenades of 200 years ago, when Covent Garden was said to be "the acknowledged region of gallantry, wit and criticism." On the west side of the square is St. Paul's church, originally built in 1631, but afterwards destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in 1795. There is an anecdote in connection with the first building to the effect that, when the Earl of Bedford sent for Inigo Jones, he told him that he wanted a chapel for the parishioners of Covent Garden, but added that he would not go to any considerable expense. "In short," said he, "I would have it not much better than a barn." "Well, then," replied Jones, "you shall have the handsomest barn in England." It is this church which appears in Hogarth's picture called "Morning."

It became the custom for people from the surrounding country to bring produce to the square for sale and eventually a market was established here by royal charter in 1671. The original wooden booths and shanties gave place to the existing buildings in 1831, and these have been added to and modified from time to time, so that the whole effect is neither beautiful nor orderly, though like many things which have come into existence piecemeal, they are very possibly better adapted to their purpose than a casual observer would suppose.

The produce for sale at Covent Garden,



AT THE COVENT GARDEN MARKET.  
Cabbages and rhubarb. Photo taken outside St. Paul's church.

which comes from most parts of the world, is arriving all night. Until 4 a. m. the process of unloading goes on, but at that hour the market opens and the purchasers begin to come upon the scene. These are of many classes, such as proprietors of retail shops and stores, buyers for large hotels and restaurants, itinerant street vendors, and dealers who purchase at Covent Garden to resell at Manchester, Birmingham and other large centers of population. Later come the frugal housewife, and the boarding house-keeper from Bloomsbury. A large buyer will go round, selecting and making a list of his purchases, and this list he will hand to one of the licensed market porters, who collects the goods from the various stands, and loads them into the carts and vans of his employer.

In the flower market the porters are women, who wear white aprons and a handsome plaid shawl, all of the same pattern. Each woman receives a new shawl and two aprons every year from the Duchess of Bedford, who, in this way, shows a practical interest in her welfare. These women wear upon their heads an arrangement resembling a toque, on which they rest their baskets,

and each one carries her metal badge of office.

The men porters are less distinctive in appearance, but are quite remarkable for skill in carrying a number of baskets, one on the top of another, upon their heads.

Another little known occupation for women is that of shelling peas, a profession by which a fair remuneration is said to be earned. Ladies who follow this calling hire themselves out to a pea merchant, and they may be seen sitting in rows upon inverted baskets, each with a tin vessel to contain the peas upon her lap. It is a rather remarkable sight to see forty or fifty women all shelling peas, or, when peas are out of season, walnuts.

At Covent Garden everything is so severely business-like, and outside of the flower market there is nothing of a showy nature, in fact one gains the impression that the vendors endeavor to conceal rather than to display their wares; buyers seem to know just what they want and where to go for it, and waste little time. The sights and scenes of Covent Garden on a June morning will certainly repay a visit.

### FRENCHMAN GIVES PUBLIC RESULT OF EGYPTIAN RESEARCH

(Special to The Monitor.)  
PARIS.—Under the auspices of the committee of excavations at Antinous, in Egypt, M. Albert Gayet, the fortunate and courageous archaeologist to whom we owe the marvelous discovery of this necropolis, has this spring made a new research visit, with the most brilliant results, as may be seen by those who visit the Musée Emery, avenue du Bois-de-Boulogne, where admirable specimens of these discoveries are shown. The exhibition is almost entirely composed of costumes, stuffs and other objects connected with the worship of the goddess Isis. M. Gayet found little figures in terra cotta with high head-dresses ending in a vase, in which on festive occasions were placed lotus flowers. The mummy of a scholar, Flavius Colonus, was also found together with his class tablets, on one of which the writing is beautiful; no doubt this was the copy prepared by the master, for the work done by Flavius is rubbed out. His dolls, which were of wood, were also discovered. Sixteen or seventeen centuries have passed, yet his inkpots, his reed-pens, etc., were found untouched.

M. Gayet has also arranged the different objects which composed the equipment of an embroiderer, weavers and spinners, with the spindles, the distaffs, the combs to hold the stuff, the bobbins and even the balls of thread of all colors.

From an artistic point of view, the most valuable of the discoveries of M. Gayet are found among the portraits. Some are painted with wax on very thin pieces of wood. The truth of the work is surprising, the execution vigorous and delicate. Others are hard plaster busts, which have been painted, and which charm by their extraordinary variety and by the intensity of the expression. The work of M. Gayet extends from year to year, becoming more complete and more significant and adding great honor to French archaeology. Little by little, the life of a city which flourished in the early days of Christianity becomes, as it were, reinstated even in its smallest details.

**PRACTISE SQUADRON SAILS.**  
PLYMOUTH, Eng.—The American practise squadron, composed of the battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, with about 500 midshipmen aboard, sailed Thursday evening for Marseilles.

### A Trust Company Investment

On the Financial Page of tomorrow's MONITOR I shall offer to investors an opportunity to subscribe to the shares of a successful Trust Company with a Nine Years' record of Conservatism and Profit. I shall present the opportunity to acquire an investment, that will yield an income of nearly 6%, that is increasing rapidly in value.

Read my advertisement tomorrow.  
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**MR. BRYAN AT MONTREAL.**  
MONTREAL.—W. J. Bryan, who arrived at Quebec Wednesday from Bristol, Eng., spent Thursday in Montreal. He would not discuss politics.

**FRENCH BUDGET INTRODUCED.**  
PARIS.—The budget for 1910 has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies. The estimated expenditure is placed at \$853,805,150 and the estimated revenue at \$853,835,262.







## MRS. YOUNG ARRIVES FOR CONVENTION OF NATION'S TEACHERS

(Continued from Page One.)

as the nearest to the convention headquarters, during the time of the convention. Five delegates arrived by boat from Savannah, Ga., this morning.

### Comforts for Thousands of Visiting Teachers

Frank L. Locke, president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, has extended the hospitality of the union's rooms to all visiting delegates and friends of the association.

A well ordered system of conveniences for promoting the comfort of the thousands expected in the city has been arranged by the corps of workers, who are now at headquarters.

The interior of the headquarters is a mass of decorations. Shrubbery of various kinds has been set about the main entrance, while inside the entrance hall on the first floor are huge banks of rubber plants. There are two large statues of George Washington and Horace Mann behind an embankment of palms near the main entrance.

On the first floor to the right are cloak rooms, information desks, a post-office, telegraph office, a reception room to be maintained by the Boston Teachers Club. On that floor to the left are exhibits of many colleges of Boston and vicinity. In the rear are huge registration counters and bureaus for obtaining stopping places. There are also quarters of the state board of education.

In the basement are the executive offices, a lunch counter, while the big central court, reached from Trinity place only, will be devoted to a huge restaurant.

To the left on the second floor beyond the salon and reception room are rest rooms and other conveniences for women visitors. To the right are the headquarters of the Boston Teachers' Club and the American School Peace League, the School Voters League and the New York bureau of municipal research. A tea room and men's writing room are to be maintained by the Boston School Men's Club on the same floor.

The hospitality committee of the convention, headed by Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, has headquarters at the head of the main staircase on the second floor. Governor Kitchen of North Carolina, President Joyner of the N. E. A. and Mayor Fitzgerald are to be the distinguished guests at a reception to be tendered the visiting educators at the Boston City Club on Saturday afternoon, when President Till of the club will make a brief address. To this reception all male teachers are invited. The visitors will be received by state and city officials and by the officers of the N. E. A. Clyde R. Travis, director for North Dakota, and Pres. J. J. Stoddard of Columbus, Ohio, board of education, have sent word that they will arrive July 3.

Seven churches, the public library, the New England Conservatory of Music, the Normal art school, the Margaret Cheney memorial room, at Trinity place, the Margaret Cheney hall, the Huntington avenue hall, the Jacob Sleeper hall, and the Walker building, will be used for holding the several sessions of the convention daily.

Information received at headquarters indicates that the project making next Sunday an "Educational Sunday," has been widely accepted, and that the day will be generally observed in the churches of greater Boston and at other points in the state.

Arrangements have been made with the pastors of Trinity church, the Arlington Street church and the New Old South church by which a special 15-minute service will be held in the three churches each week day morning at 9 o'clock during the convention of the National Education Association. These three churches were chosen as being in the heart of the convention district.

On Sunday, July 3, the pastors of many churches in Boston and the suburbs will deliver special sermons treating of educational subjects. An effort is being made by the executive committee in charge of the convention to have preaching on education general throughout Massachusetts on that day.

Every educational institution in Boston and vicinity and many other organizations will keep open house during the convention.

On Saturday evening, July 2, from 4 to 6 o'clock, the Boston City Club will tender a reception to visiting men delegates, and it will also extend to a selected list of 200 the privileges of the clubhouse during the convention period. Governor Draper, Mayor Fitzgerald, Chairman David A. Ellis of the Boston school board, Frederick P. Fish of the state board of education, Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, and Supt. Stratton D. Brooks of the Boston schools will assist in receiving.

The club has arranged for a series of papers on vocational education for Tuesday afternoon. The speakers will be W. B. Hunter, Pittsburgh; Prof. C. B. Connelley, Pittsburgh; Charles R. Allen, New Bedford; Herbert S. Weaver, Boston; A. D. Dean, New York; Rufus D. Stimson of the Massachusetts board of education, William H. Dooley, Lawrence.

Receptions to delegates will be tendered at the Harvard Medical school grounds Wednesday afternoon by the local committees; at the Hotel Somerset on Tuesday by the Professional Women's Club, and on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the Somerset the Boston Elementary Teachers Club will receive of ficers and guests.

Thursday evening, at the Church of

the Advent, the Choir Guild of the Diocese of Massachusetts will hold a festival, to which delegates have been invited.

The Field and Forest Club has provided for the visitors an illustrated lecture on "Stories of Birds and Children," for Wednesday evening.

### Boston's Elementary Teachers' Club Is Busy

The preparations for entertainment by the Boston Elementary Teachers Club are the most extensive. Today there will be historic excursions under the direction of Miss Annie E. Bancroft. Parties leave headquarters every five minutes. Steamer excursions will be made to Nahant and Nantasket, while a specially chartered steamer will leave Otis wharf at 2:30 and 4 p. m., to visit the navy yard and the islands of Boston harbor.

On July 2, the Teachers Club will receive at the Blake house, Dorchester, and the South Boston high school, South Boston. On July 5 an excursion will be made through the new Cambridge tunnel.

On July 6, automobile tours take up the day, while on July 7 will come the great reception at the Hotel Somerset, when 100 college presidents from all parts of the world will be present.

### Stadium Program Is Given Out for Fourth Exercises

The official program of the exercises in the Harvard Stadium, July 4, at 3:30 o'clock, at which President Taft will be the chief speaker, was announced today as follows:

Presiding, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, chairman of advisory committee of the local organization of the National Education Association.

Song, "America."

Invocation, Paul Revere Frothingham, minister of the Arlington Street church. Addresses of welcome, Eben S. Draper, Governor of Massachusetts; John F. Fitzgerald, mayor of Boston; introduction of James Yadin Joyner, president of the National Education Association. Response to address of welcome, Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction for Illinois. Address, William Walton Kitchen, Governor of North Carolina.

Song, "To Thee, Oh Country!" Address, David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California.

Song, "Unfold, Ye Portals!" Address, William Howard Taft, President of the United States.

Song, "The Star Spangled Banner." Appointment of committee on resolutions. Benediction.

A session of the active members by states for the election of members of the nominating committee will be held at the close of President Taft's address in places designated in the colonnade. Music for this session by the chorus of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston and Stewart's Military Band, Emil Mollehuizer, conductor.

### Trees Decorate Library Front During Convention

Numerous small bay trees were today placed on the terrace in front of the public library and will remain there throughout the season. They are furnished by the courtesy of City Forester Sullivan, who is placing them throughout the parks of the city. He decided to allow some of them for use in the library court and on the terrace as well as in the public parks.

The library has set aside two rooms on the main floor at the right of the main stairway for the exhibition of photographs showing the library system throughout the city and the branch library buildings, for the use of the visiting teachers. There is also a collection of books that have been picked especially for the use of the National Education Association teachers in this room. A large collection of books has also been placed in the fine arts room of the library for the use of the children, in connection with the National Education Association convention.

### RAILROAD TRIES NEW CHECK PLAN

NEW YORK—A new system of baggage handling has been adopted at the Grand Central terminal of the New York Central.

Passengers will no longer have to go to the baggage room. They will go to the baggage checking counter in the waiting room after buying their tickets and present the transfer company's receipt for the baggage with the ticket. These will be sent by pneumatic tube to the baggage room, where the baggage will be checked and the ticket returned to the passenger.

The railroad company expects that about 100,000 passengers will use the road during Saturday and Sunday, an increase of 40,000 over the average two-day passenger list.

A LIBRARY FOR NEGROES. SAVANNAH—Andrew Carnegie has given to the negroes of Savannah his first donation for the establishment of a \$12,000 library to be used exclusively by negroes.

JOHN P. SWASEY RENOMINATED. LEWISTON, Me.—John P. Swasey of Canton was nominated for a second term in Congress by the Republicans of the second district Thursday afternoon.

BARN FIRE DESTROYS \$25,000. OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Thursday night the big barn of W. Emlen Roosevelt, cousin of Colonel Roosevelt, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

## NEW FISCAL YEAR CONTRACTS TOTAL ABOUT TWO MILLIONS

Government Makes Awards Today for Army and Navy Supplies and Others Are in Prospect—Lowest Bid on Immense Quantity of Uniform Cloth Given Out.

The new fiscal year in the United States army starts today and marks for New England and nearby manufacturers the actual awarding of practical assurance of about \$2,000,000 worth of contracts. The largest number of awards are from the office of the depot quartermaster, of which Capt. Alexander M. Miller, constructing quartermaster, is at present acting head.

The actual awards today total \$1,692,493, but there is a bid of \$1,266,525 from the American Woollen Company, which is the lowest for manufacturing uniform cloth and blankets, and is of greatest interest. There are also awards of contracts for supplies which will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars during the year to five Massachusetts concerns, and these will run up the figure to \$2,000,000.

The local army engineer, Col. Frederick V. Abbot, will give considerable work to contractors and dredging concerns this summer. The harbor of refuge at Provincetown, for which \$140,000 is appropriated, and the dredging of the Mystic river to obtain a 30-foot channel at a cost of \$72,000 are two of the items.

There are a number of articles on which no bids were received. Arrangements to redistribute specifications to New England mills and to factories all over the United States will be made within a month.

The bid of the American Woollen Company which creates the greatest interest

is as follows: 50,000 woolen olive drab blankets, \$109,375; 170 yards of olive drab 22-ounce kersey cloth, \$348,500; 300,000 yards of olive drab shirting flannel, \$320,250; 150,000 yards of olive drab 13-ounce kersey cloth, \$198,750; 100,000 yards of olive drab 18-ounce kersey cloth, \$160,000; and 25,000 yards of dark blue coat cloth, \$30,750. The cloth is to be used to manufacture uniforms.

Contracts awarded today include: United States Rubber Company, Boston, 11,000 pairs of overshoes, \$39,370; Frederick J. Pingree, Boston, 5000 pairs of heavy woolen stockings, \$1456; William H. Wiley, Hartford, Conn., 60,000 yards of leggings, \$43,500; C. H. Cavanaugh, Waterford, N. Y., 140,000 cotton undershirts, \$39,600; Burton S. Ellis, Troy, N. Y., 130,000 linen collars, \$53,240; H. T. Kent, Clifton Heights, Pa., 206,700 pairs woolen stockings, \$39,318.

Contracts to furnish certain supplies as they are needed during the year have been awarded to the Easthampton Rubber & Thread Company, Easthampton, Mass.; Charles E. Perry Company, Boston; Valley Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.; Carter, Rice & Co., Boston; Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, Ludlow.

A contract to furnish 1850 army chairs for \$1713 has been awarded to S. Bent & Bros. of Gardner, Mass.

A bid for telephones to be used in the new army fortifications building in the Philippines from Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company, Brookline, is also under consideration.

## ALL OBSOLETE WORDS IN NEW BIBLE EDITION TO BE OMITTED

Pastors and Editors Agree on Changes in the Version of King James—Will Be Printed May, 1911, According to Plans of Savants in Session.

NEW YORK—The conference of clergymen and editors, for the purpose of arranging a tercentenary edition of the English authorized version of the Bible, which conference has been in session at Princeton, N. J., for the past 10 days, has adjourned, and the remainder of the work will be done by the sub-committee.

The object of the work is to bring out a new edition of the King James version, correcting obsolete words, etc. The chief changes to be made summed up briefly follow:

First—Where a text is misleading it will be changed; as an instance in point, the word "damnation" in I. Corinthians xi. 29, may be changed to "condemnation."

Second—Where the authorized version has an obscure rendering of a passage sufficiently clear in the Hebrew or Greek text, it will be changed.

Third—Also, where the authorized version is infelicitous in the choice of English words, even if not actually misleading, it will be changed.

Fourth, Words absolutely obsolete will be dropped for words now in the usage of good writers. The point was discussed that "halt" is still good English and while not so common, is more dignified than "limp." The word "let" or "hinder" was considered obsolete.

It is understood that the modern usage will be followed thoroughly in the use of pronouns, and generally where an authorized version rendering is wholly inconsistent with good present day custom.

It is planned to have this new edition printed in England in May, 1911, 300 years after the printing of the first edition of the Bible.

While the committee proper has adjourned, two committees, each consisting of three persons, one on the New and one on the Old Testament, will continue their sessions throughout the summer at Ashbury park.

It is learned that at the session of the larger committee, there had been considerable agitation for a revision of the Bible.

Prof. Robert Dick Wilson said that the committees would do no revising, as those who desired the Bible revised had been defeated, but that there would be an adherence to conservative lines, merely replacing old English words whose meanings have gradually changed, with modern words more clearly expressing the intended meaning.

## MAYOR GAYNOR'S JUSTICES URGED TO AID REFORMS

Official Head of New York Tells Magistrates to Try the "Golden Rule" and to Abolish Petty Arrests.

NEW YORK—In an address to his judicial appointees, while swearing in six justices and city magistrates Thursday, Mayor Gaynor intimated that he was considering the adoption of "golden rule" methods of dealing with petty offenders. After recommending to the magistrates that they use their influence to do away with trivial arrests and urging them not to require bail in petty cases where there was no danger of the prisoner disappearing, Mayor Gaynor said:

"The matter of petty arrests, instead of resorting to a summons or notice, I shall take up with the police commissioner hereafter. You know things can be done only little by little."

In recommending elimination of bail requirements in trivial cases, Mayor Gaynor scored the professional bondsmen. "Put these men out of business," he exclaimed. "You know what I mean, and I have selected you to do a distinct work."

CURTAINMENT IN COTTON MILLS. SPARTANBURG, S. C.—John A. Law, president of the Saxton mills, stated that there would be a large curtainment among the cotton mills this summer, as the price of manufactured cotton was out of all proportion to the price of raw material. He said that some of the mills will close July 1 for a week or more.

FAREWELL TO DR. ALEXANDER. The Rev. Dr. James Alexander, who resigns as pastor of the First Presbyterian church after nearly five years' service to enter literary work, was tendered a farewell reception Thursday night by his congregation. About 250 attended.

## UNITED STATES ENDS FISCAL YEAR MINUS USUAL HUGE DEFICIT

WASHINGTON—The books of the federal treasury department virtually balance as the first fiscal year of President Taft's administration closes. There is neither a deficit nor a surplus. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, showed a grand total deficit of \$128,375,438 when all receipts and disbursements were footed up.

There has been paid out on account of the Panama canal this year about \$34,000,000. At the close of business Wednesday there was a deficit in the ordinary receipts of \$2,806,239. Yesterday the postoffice department paid into the treasury \$1,000,000 saved through economies in that department, thus reducing the deficit to \$1,806,239. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Campbell estimated that the receipts yesterday on account of the corporation tax totaled \$2,500,000. This will enable the treasury to show a surplus of more than \$500,000 in its ordinary transactions during the year.

Treasury experts estimated the ordinary receipts during the fiscal year just ended at slightly in excess of \$661,000,000, as compared with \$603,589,489 during the previous fiscal year. Last year the ordinary disbursements amounted to \$662,324,444. This year the ordinary disbursements have been cut down to approximately \$658,000,000, or a saving in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000.

## Boston Collector Elated Over Receipts of the Year

Collector of Internal Revenue James D. Gill is elated over the excellent showing in receipts in the Boston district for the fiscal year ended Thursday. At the close of the year the district was figuring the \$740,152.37 collected from Massachusetts corporations under the provisions of the new federal excise law, receipts of \$4,935,951.32 were taken in the past fiscal year, or a gain of \$1,304,800.83 over the corresponding period last year.

Adding the collections from the corporations in the total for 1909 the figures are \$5,676,103.69. Mr. Gill states that the \$740,152.37 for corporation tax is about one half of the total amount due for that tax alone, which will figure up to \$1,408,404.45 when all payments are made.

## BEAUTIES OF NATURE IN NEWTON TO BRING PRIZES FOR CAMERAS

The Civic Federation of Newton offers \$100 in prizes for photographs of notable features of the city, natural and architectural, such as lake and river views, photographs of trees, streets, boulevards, parks, fountains and public memorials.

It is hoped that the offer of these prizes will stimulate local pride and arouse general interest in the beauty spots of the city, also that a large and representative collection of attractive photographs may thus be secured. The contest will close Nov. 15.

Photographs should be sent to the secretary of the Civic Federation, Newton Club, Newtonville. The committee consists of C. E. Kelsey, George Hutchinson, Albert P. Carter, Alonzo R. Weed and Herbert R. Lane.

## WARSHIPS TO HONOR CONVENTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An assurance from acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop that a number of large battleships will be in Narragansett bay during the Atlantic Deep-sea Waterways Association's convention here has been given to Congressman J. Hampton Moore and State Representative R. Livingston Beekman.

## ASK MITIGATION OF SENTENCE.

A petition, asking for the commutation of the capital sentence imposed upon Napoleon J. Rivet of Lowell, was filed at the State house today by William H. Bent of Lowell, his senior counsel. Rivet was sentenced by the court to be executed during the week of July 24, and his attorneys ask that this sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.

## COMPLETES A \$250,000 FUND.

NEW YORK—It was said Thursday night by officials of the New York Zoological Society that the \$250,000 endowment fund which was to have been raised by July 1 had been completed on time. It was also said that in the fall an effort would be made to increase the endowment to \$350,000.

## MR. PARR GETS FIRST PAYMENT.

WASHINGTON—Secretary MacVeagh today sent to Richard Parr, the New York customs deputy, a treasury warrant for \$20,000 in part payment of the award to him of \$100,000 for his vigilance in detecting under-weighing frauds at New York.

## EXPLOSION INQUIRY DUE.

HELENA, Mont.—An official investigation will be made of the explosion at Boulder Thursday night in which six persons were killed and a score injured, according to advices from there today. The financial loss will be large.

## NAVAL COLIER ARRIVES.

The naval collier Ajax arrived today from Hampton roads with a cargo of coal and the Celtic left Thursday night for New York.

## MR. ROOSEVELT ENDS VISIT AND LEAVES AT 1 P.M. FOR NEW YORK

(Continued from Page One.)

the executive offices, but are being declined. Up to date the President has followed his policy of absolutely refusing to accept any engagements which would take him away from Beverly.

Charlie Taft this morning went over to the Montserrat Golf Club to play golf. Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen came to the city for the usual morning visit to the business section.

Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the federal interstate commerce commission, arrived here this morning and called at the executive offices in the Mason building, where he met Secretary Charles D. Norton. About 3 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Knapp and Secretary Norton will call on President Taft at Burgess Point to discuss matters relating to the commission's work, including the new rate regulation. Chairman Knapp will leave Beverly for Washington late this afternoon.

The United States steamer Mayflower is due in Beverly this afternoon, having received orders from Washington to this effect. The President's yacht Sylph will also be in the port.

No other engagements have been planned for the President today. He took luncheon at home this noon after returning from the Myopia Golf Club. Tonight he and Mrs. Taft will go on their usual automobile ride.

## Governor Hughes Shuns Another Extra Session

ALBANY, N. Y.—Satisfied that the failure of the "big stick" to aid him in forcing through the special session of the state Legislature a direct primary law means that there is no chance of securing such legislation from the present members of that body, Governor Hughes will not call another special session. Thursday night's declaration by the Governor's friends that he intended to do so, it is admitted today, was premature and the Governor will content himself with reiterating his position on the question of primary reform.

The Cobb bill, killed in the Assembly Thursday night, was finally crushed in the Senate today by a vote of 25 to 19. The Brady-Frisbie bill, the Democratic measure, was then laid aside by a viva-voce vote, thus ending all chances of primary or election legislation at this session.

## CAN'T RIDE TRAIN, SO AVIATORS FLY

PARIS—The lack of the price of railway tickets was responsible for three remarkable aeroplane flights today, when Aviators Wachtel, Weymann and Martinet flew from Bouy to Rheims, 100 miles, where they will participate in the big aviation meeting that begins Sunday.

The men had intended to take the train to Rheims, but they spent all their cash between practise flights at Bouy, and, not caring to wait for money to be sent to them from home, they got out their aeroplanes this morning and made splendid flights to the big aviation field at Rheims. All followed practically the same course and made the trip without mishaps.

## SEMINARY BOARDS AGREE TO COMBINE

CINCINNATI, O.—Arrangements were completed here recently whereby the Lane Seminary, which has been a famous training school for young men intent upon entering the Presbyterian ministry for the past 60 years, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Seminary of Nashville, Tenn., combined their schools.

By the new arrangement the students of the Cumberland institution will be transferred to Cincinnati and several members of its teaching staff will be brought here.

Two of these teachers are Dr. Farr and Dr. Stephens, who have been with the institution for many years.

## MR. CLARK NOT OUT FOR SENATE.

NEW YORK—Former Senator William A. Clark of Montana, returning Thursday with his family from Europe on the Teutonic, denied the report that he would again try for the United States Senate, entering a contest against Thomas H. Carter.

## TRIES FOR ROYAL PLATE COPY.

LONDON—Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, who resigned recently as director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is trying to obtain an authorized copy of certain royal plate for the museum.

## NAVY TO HAVE COAL TESTS.

WASHINGTON—The navy department will begin shortly an experiment at New London, Conn., to determine whether coal can be preserved better under water than on land.

## DEGREE FOR DETROIT ARTIST.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Thomas May, artist of the Detroit Journal, was granted the honorary degree of master of arts by the University of Michigan at the commencement exercises Thursday.

## NEW CINCINNATI TERMINAL.

CINCINNATI—The city council has passed an ordinance granting franchises for the proposed \$30,000,000 union station in the center of this city.

## SOUVENIR CANE SENT TO GOV. DRAPER BY A CIVIL WAR VETERAN

Governor Draper received today from Milton Robinson, a former slave, who was a member of Col. Robert G. Shaw's Massachusetts regiment of colored troops, and who is now living in Indiana, a highly wrought cane from a hickory growing on the battlefield at Tippecanoe, adorned with red, white and blue rings formed from its own branches without cutting. The cane has been turned over to Sergeant-at-arms Thomas F. Pedrick for safe keeping, the following letter of explanation having been written to Mr. Pedrick by Private Secretary Murphy: Mr. Thomas F. Pedrick, Sergeant-at-Arms, State House, Boston:

Dear Sir—By direction of his excellency the Governor I am sending you for safe keeping a highly wrought hickory cane which Milton Robinson, a member of the fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, presents to Massachusetts as a tribute to his commander, Colonel Shaw, and his regiment.

Mr. Robinson was a Kentucky slave who escaped to Indiana, where he was living when Governor Andrew was enlisting the fifty-fourth regiment. Robinson came to Boston, enlisted and fought through the war. He is now an inmate of the soldiers' home at Lafayette, Ind., which stands near the battlefield of Tippecanoe.

From a grove on the edge of that battlefield Mr. Robinson sought out the young hickory of which this cane is made, and adorned it with its own twigs. The colors are the red, white and blue of the flag, and below the flag is the initial of his company, F, and the number of his regiment.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM A. MURPHY, Secretary to the Governor.

## SMALL PICTURES BRING BIG PRICES AT LONDON SALE

Auction of Alexander Young Collection the Most Important of the Entire Season.

LONDON—The first session in the sale of the final portion of the Alexander Young collection took place here Thursday. It is the most important auction of the London season. One hundred and twenty-five offerings, including drawings and paintings, realized \$288,611. The Barbizon pictures of the collection are famous throughout the world. There were 15 small and unusually interesting Corots offered during the afternoon.

The top figure for canvases of this group and of the entire collection was given for his "Three Cows," which brought \$31,543. The composition presents a pasture sloping down to a river with three cows on the left and trees to balance on the right. The canvas measures but 8 inches by 13 inches. Its price, even in these days of Barbizon records, is considered here to be unusually good.

Troyon's "Cows in Pasture" was next in line. It realized \$29,536. This picture is 8 1/2 inches by 10 inches and its selling figure is probably the highest ever paid for a Troyon of this dimension. Fourteen other pictures of the collection sold for more than \$5000 apiece.

## LOCAL AND TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

NEW YORK—Dr. Henry MacCracken, retiring chancellor of New York University, after a quarter of a century of service, started Thursday on a tour of the world, part of which will be spent in the study of educational features and the civilization of the far east. He was accompanied by his wife. From San Francisco, their first stopping place, they will depart for the far east July 12, on board the Manchuria.

Brookline has authorized the purchase of five automobiles for use by the department heads as follows: One to the street department, one to Chief of Police Corey, one for the department of lights and wires, one to the water commissioners and the other to the inspector of public buildings.

## RETURN FROM LABRADOR.

NEW YORK—Frederick Forman, son of a plow manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Mich., returned here Thursday after a winter spent in Northern Labrador. Accompanying him was Prof. Wilhelm Verbeek of Indianapolis, who studied the folk lore and mythology of the natives.

## PORTO RICAN ENGINEER QUILTS.

SAN JUAN, P. R.—B. M. Hall, the engineer of the United States reclamation service who was sent to Porto Rico to manage a \$3,000,000 irrigation project on the south side of the island, has completed the work, which has taken three years, and will return to America.

## PARIS OBJECTS TO GUILLOTINE.

PARIS—The Paris populace is wrought up over the guillotining of Liebauf, the Apache, in the prison Sante on the boulevard Arago at daybreak. Scenes of riot occurred all along the length of the boulevard. Liebauf went to the guillotine with the pose of a martyr.

## NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.



## APPROVE NEW HAVEN ROAD TROLLEY DEAL OF NEARLY \$3,000,000

The state board of railroad commissioners today approved the purchase by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad of not less than half of the capital stock of the Berkshire street railway, as authorized by the recent Legislature in the passage of the act commonly known as the Berkshire trolley bill. The transfer aggregates nearly \$3,000,000. The order of the board is as follows:

"It appearing, after notice and hearing, that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is authorized by the provisions of section 1 chapter 601, acts of 1910, to acquire, purchase, hold and own any part not less than half of the capital stock of the Berkshire Street Railway Company, subject to the approval by this board of the terms of such acquisition as consistent with the public interest in the development of said street railway company, it is

Ordered, that the approval of the board be hereby given to the terms of the acquisition of 19,288 shares, being not less than half of the capital stock of the Berkshire Street Railway Company as set out in the petition of said New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, as consistent with the public interest in the development of the transportation facilities of said street railway company."

The price which the New Haven is to pay for this stock is \$2,001,220.88, or practically \$140.00 per share.

## GOVERNOR REVIEWS EIGHTH REGIMENT IN STATE CAMP TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

Brookton day at the cadet camp here and hundreds of the citizens journeyed in steam cars, electric and automobiles to visit the boys in camp. Scores of girls came to enjoy the festivities.

Mayor William Clifford and ex-Mayor John Kent were here. T. C. Whitcomb, headmaster of the Brookton high school; M. Getchell, submaster; Dr. Wallace Kent of the Brookton school committee; William Clifford, Elijah Keith, William F. Kane and many other prominent Brooktonians were among the guests.

The tour of duty will close tonight and the boys will break camp bright and early Saturday morning and take special cars for home.

## SCALE DEPOSITS AT SOUTHBRIDGE

Judge Hammond of the supreme court today granted the petition of the trustees of the Southbridge Savings Bank for leave to scale down the deposits to 85 per cent of their face value in accordance with the provisions of section 11, chapter 622, acts of 1910, and also the petition of Bank Commissioner Chapin for leave to compromise any claim which the bank might have on account of the conduct, acts or omissions of the trustees acting as such in connection with the losses resulting from the misconduct of the late treasurer, John A. Hall, by the acceptance from the trustees of a contribution of \$50,000 as a guaranty fund, which is to be held by the bank in the same manner and for the same purposes as guaranty funds which are required to be created under section 59 of chapter 590, acts of 1908.

His honor directed a decree to be prepared, which will be submitted to Judge Morton Tuesday.

## GAS TO BE LOWER IN CHARLESTOWN

Cheaper gas for Charlestown is recommended by the state gas and electric light commissioners to the Charlestown Gas & Electric Light Company in a communication just made public.

The board recommends that, beginning Aug. 1, the company reduce the net price to 85 cents per 1000 cubic feet, the price being 90 cents.

There were two petitions, one asking for improvement in quality and the other reduction in price. The board finds that the inferior quality existing temporarily was due to service defects. Contrasting the price with that charged by another company in contiguous territory, the board sees no reason why there should be any difference between their rates.

## SEEK LIFTING OF BAN ON FIGS.

NEW YORK—Importers of figs say that unless the ban recently placed on the importation of the fruit by the United States be relieved, Turkey will take steps to shut out American goods, especially machinery. This country insists only on wholesome figs being admitted.

## SUFFRAGE BILL DATE.

LONDON—Prime Minister Asquith has announced that July 11 and 12 would be devoted to the second reading of the women's enfranchisement bill.

NEW TOWER CLOCK AT KEENE, N. H.—A new tower clock has been installed here in the steeple of the First Congregational church at the head of the city square.

## Temple for Masons of Cambridge

Ceremonies in connection with the laying of the foundation are attended by many notable members of the order.



SCENE AT MASONIC TEMPLE SITE IN CAMBRIDGE.

Grand Master Dana J. Flanders speaking at exercises incidental to the laying of the cornerstone of a \$600,000 edifice to be jointly used by Masonic organizations of the University city.

Before a notable assembly of Massachusetts Masons the cornerstone for a new \$600,000 Masonic temple in North Cambridge was laid with fitting ceremonies late Thursday afternoon, Grand Master Dana J. Flanders of the University City of Massachusetts officiating.

As the ceremonies began there were grouped about the stone Grand Master Flanders, the wardens, chaplain, treasurer and marshal of the grand lodge, Grand High Priest Charles D. Burroughs of the grand chapter, Grand Master Everett C. Benton of the grand council and Acting Grand Commander J. Albert Blake of the grand commandery.

A hymn, the words of which were composed by William R. Hyde, a member of the craft, was sung by the Harvard quartet.

There were responsive readings by the assembled Masons and the grand chapter, followed by prayer. Grand Treasurer Charles H. Ramsay read a list of the contents of the box which was deposited in the cornerstone, in which were contributions from each of the Cambridge Masonic organizations.

The application of the jewels of the craft was made to the stone, which was lowered by three motions, and then Grand Master Flanders repeated the ritual: "This stone is well made, well proved, truly laid, level and plumb."

There was the libation of corn by the deputy grand master, of wine by the acting senior grand warden, each followed by the verse of a hymn as laid down in the ritual, and the grand chapter pronounced the invocation.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, W.M. of Washington lodge, then delivered a brief address on the event of the day.

A lunch was served the special guests and local Masons in the Universalist church while the Newtowne Club on the opposite side of the street extended its hospitality to a large number.

The distinguished party was escorted to the site of the new building by the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery of Cambridge. Representatives of the

craft, capitular, cryptic and templar Masonry at the ceremonies included:

Grand lodge—Dana J. Flanders, M. W. G. M.; William H. Rider, R. W. D. G. M.; Charles I. Litchfield, R. W. S. G. W.; Walter F. Medding, R. W. J. G. W.; William H. L. Odell, R. W. P. D. G. M.; Forrest E. Barker, William H. H. Soule, Charles S. Robertson, William M. Belcher, Edward F. Smith, Oliver A. Roberts and Henry G. Jordan, R. W. P. G. W.; Charles H. Ramsay, R. W. G. T.; Thomas W. Davis, R. W. R. G. S.; Edward N. West, R. W. D. G. M. first district; George H. Mumford, R. W. D. G. M. second district; Frank T. Barron, R. W. D. G. M. third district; R. Walter Hilliard, R. W. D. G. M. sixth district; Arthur D. Prince, R. W. D. G. M. eleventh district; George R. Hall, R. W. D. G. M. twenty-first district; Henry W. Mason, R. W. D. G. M. twenty-sixth district; Edward Kendrick, R. W. D. G. M. twenty-eighth district; the Rev. Dr. Perry Bush, G. C.; Harry P. Ballard, G. M.; Herbert F. Morse, S. G. D.; Henry M. Nourse as J. G. D.; Walter H. Smith, S. G. S.; Olin D. Dickerman and Rosea E. Learned, G. S.; Frank O. Locke, G. S. D. R.; Robert W. Oliver, G. S. D. R.; Leonard G. Roberts, G. P. and Samuel Hauser of the by-laws committee and George W. Chester, G. Tyler.

Grand B. A. chapter—Charles D. Burroughs, M. E. G. H. P.; Warren P. Dudley, R. E. D. G. H. P.; Fred H. Scott, R. E. G. S.; Eugene A. Holton, R. E. G. T. J.; Gilman Waite, R. E. G. secretary, Albert C. Smith, Harry Hunt and Warren B. Ellis, P. M. E. G. H. P. and Edward P. Hatch, G. C. of H. P.

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## HUGE WATER STORING WORK AT SPOKANE IS UNITED STATES PLAN

SPOKANE, Wash.—Charles Swigart, supervising engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service for Washington, has announced that the government will undertake the work of storing water in five reservoirs at the headwaters of the Yakima and Naches rivers in the Yakima valley, southwest of Spokane. The surface of the reservoirs aggregates 15,500 acres, with a total storage capacity of 927,000 acre feet. This is sufficient for irrigation of 300,000 acres additional to the normal flow of the streams.

Work has been started on Bumping lake, Lake Kaches and Lake Keechelus dams. The government has already expended about \$3,000,000 on the Tieton irrigation system. The computed cost of the Sunnyside canal is given as \$5,100,000, Wapato \$3,500,000, Okanogan \$558,000.

More than 200 men and 75 teams are at work for the J. G. White Land Company between Flat creek and Fifteen mile creek, Stevens county, Washington, where a canal is being built to water several thousand acres of land.

Water taken from Onion creek will be used to irrigate 3000 acres on the Columbia river, between Northport and Maribo. This will be set to fruit as soon as men and teams can prepare the soil. Sawmills will be installed at Deep creek, Nigger creek and Sheep creek to furnish building material and to cut up the timber. This work represents the outlay of several millions of dollars. Five years will be required to complete the project.

## IMMENSE SHIPMENTS OF APPLES FROM THE NORTHWEST AWAITED

SPOKANE, Wash.—Buyers for commission houses in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and other large distributing centers, traveling in the northwestern and Pacific states, estimate that 15,000 cars, or from 9,500,000 to 10,000,000 boxes, of apples suitable for eastern markets will be shipped from commercial orchards in Washington, California, Colorado, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Utah this season.

It is also estimated that between 3000 and 4000 cars will be required to supply the local and European trades.

The market value of the crop in the several states is placed at from \$27,000,000 to \$29,000,000 at present prices, which are considered likely to advance because of the decreased crops in Ohio, Missouri and other central apple states.

Buyers say that the Pacific and New England states will supply the bulk of the apple crop this year. Eastern Washington is credited with the largest increase in acreage and crop in the country. Arrangements are being made in various parts of the district to hold several thousand cars in cold storage until early next spring.

## BOILER PLATE MILLS CENTENARY PLANNED FOR COATESVILLE, PA.

COATESVILLE, Pa.—The Chester County Historical Society has made final arrangements for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the rolling of boiler plate in America, which takes place in Coatesville next Saturday afternoon, along the banks of the Brandywine, on the Young Men's Christian Association field, a plot of ground owned by A. F. and C. L. Huston, whose ancestors manufactured the plate in 1810.

Two thousand millmen, headed by the Coatesville Star Band and prominent iron and steel men, including Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab and others, will parade the principal streets of the town. The guests of the Messrs. Huston will be entertained at "Graystone," the home of A. F. Huston, ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker will speak. The millmen will be served lunch, and a bronze tablet on the site of the old mill will be unveiled.

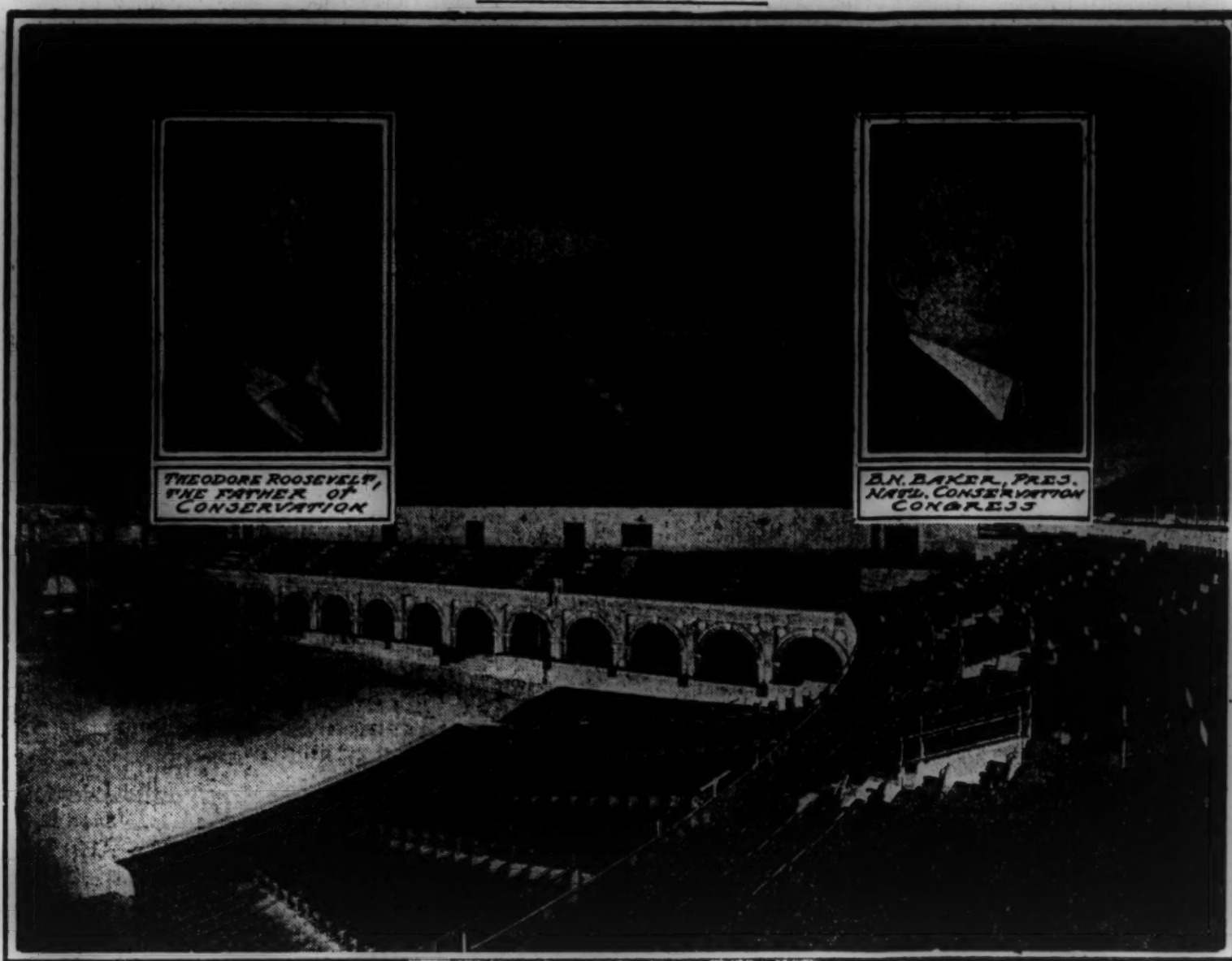
## STUDENTS WILL GO ABROAD TO FINISH COURSE

CAIRO — Arrangements have again been made for a number of students from the Egyptian University to study in Europe. Three have been sent to France, accompanied by a professor who will instruct them in their native tongue. Five have also gone to Berlin and several to England. These students are eventually to proceed to America and India, where they will have the opportunity of putting into practice what they have learned.

Permission has also been obtained from the Italian government by the president of the Egyptian University to send three students to study in Italian colleges. They will be sent to the Victor Emmanuel college.

## COLONEL ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK ON CONSERVATION

Former President will appeal to the nation again at the St. Paul congress to protect its natural resources and save them from being destroyed.



MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM IN ST. PAUL, MINN.

Here will meet the national conservation congress the first week in September, before which Colonel Roosevelt is to speak. The building will seat over 11,000 persons.

ST. PAUL, Minn. — Ex-President Roosevelt has announced his intention of attending the meeting of the national conservation congress in St. Paul during September and of delivering another message to the United States on the need of conserving natural resources. This is one of the few engagements Colonel Roosevelt has definitely made and one in which he is vitally interested.

Ever since that day in 1907 while hunting in the canyons of Mississippi, when the idea for a great conservation movement came to him, and which re-

sulted subsequently in a message making a recommendation for its advancement, Colonel Roosevelt has pleaded that the nation's resources be saved from the spoilers. At the notable conference of governors at the White House in May, 1908, Colonel Roosevelt urged cooperation. In his message to Congress in the spring of 1908, he said:

"The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life. We must maintain for our civilization the adequate material basis without which that civilization cannot exist. We must show foresight. We

must look ahead. The reward of foresight for this nation is great and easily foretold. But there must be the look ahead; there must be a realization of the fact that to waste, to destroy our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed."

When Gifford Pinchot, the deposed chief forester, met Colonel Roosevelt in Europe recently, and told him that the national conservation congress would hold its next meeting in St. Paul, the

former President said: "Tell them that I will be there. The first week in September would suit me best." Accordingly, the committee which has charge of the congress, decided to await his return to America, and in deference to him as the "father of conservation" permit him to set the date for the meetings.

St. Paul has already begun making arrangements for the congress. The municipal auditorium, which seats approximately 11,500 persons, will be open to it. Gov. A. O. Eberhart is conferring with the committees which have charge of the arrangements, and plans are beginning to take shape, although the congress is still many weeks away.

## What Other Editors Are Saying

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with the probable effects of the new postal savings bank bill on financial conditions and thrift:

WASHINGTON (D. C.) HERALD.—In the small towns where there are no savings banks the new government industry will be a boon indeed, and it will result in keeping a lot of money right at home where it was earned and where its investment will do the most good.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—The postal savings bank bill is a triumph of the first magnitude against the contentions set against it. Those who believed that it was purely a buncombe measure have had their eyes opened. It will be one of the constructive measures of national breadth to the credit of the administration.

TROY (N. Y.) TIMES.—There are post offices everywhere, and back of them stand the power and credit of the United States. There is no question that the creation of savings banks in connection therewith will prove a great inducement to the people to place their savings where they will be secure, and that this thrift will be greatly stimulated.

ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL.—In one respect, at least, postal savings banks will be of benefit to other banking institutions. They will attract and bring to light many thousands of dollars which timidly hide in old stockings and rat holes. This hidden wealth ultimately will reach the banks and through them will be put to work.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.—The idea of having a bank that will guarantee deposits against all financial panics, bankruptcies and other catastrophes has long been an enchanting dream of the American people, and the realization of this dream in the fact that the government of the United States is going to take care of their money will meet every possible demand.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.) JOURNAL.—The postal banks will be a steady influence against stringency in the money market and of value in case of unnecessary panic.

ATLANTA (Ga.) CONSTITUTION.—The proponents of the measure have cleverly provided that the postal deposits may be invested in government bonds, thus throwing over the proposed legislation that constitutional provision which covers the borrowing of money on the credit of the United States. The bonded debt of the United States has

been reduced below \$1,000,000. Postal deposits are expected to far exceed that amount. Whether the new measure will incite to extravagance and new bond issues, cannot be now foreseen clearly.

LOUISVILLE HERALD.—Congress knew that when the President insisted on the bill's passage he had the people behind him. It knew that if it failed it would have to reckon not alone with Mr. Taft but with its constituents. Knowing these things, men whose private interests and individual inclinations were against the measure, subordinated them to give effect to the voice of the country. We are making progress.

WALL STREET JOURNAL.—The law is enacted and there is nothing to be said. The same financial element of the United States (which did not create the condition) will now have to shoulder the burden of making it safely operative. All that can be said now is that the greater the public deposits secured the more difficult and dangerous the task will be.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—We need it for the aliens, mainly in our cities, who have actually paid the government as high as \$25,000 in a single year as fees for taking care of \$8,000,000 or so of their money. We need it for the inhabitants of 32 of our states who are so lacking in savings bank facilities that all together they possess only one and six tenths per cent of the money now deposited in savings banks.

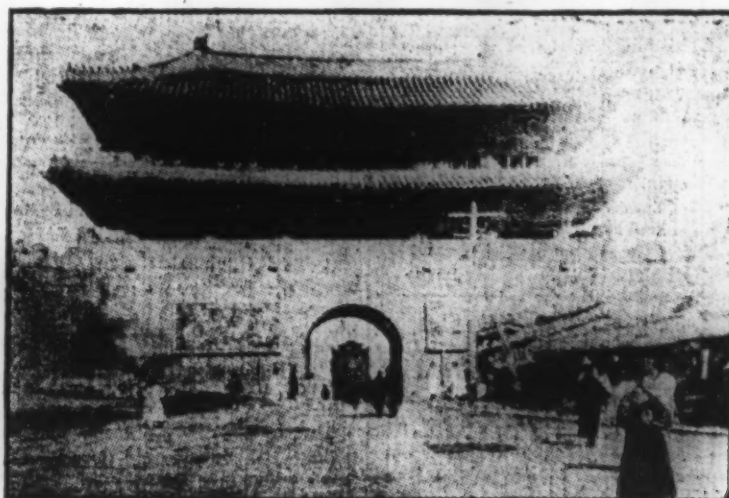
## AUSTRALIA TO PLANT PINES

SYDNEY.—Considerable attention has been given recently to the question of afforestation in the Commonwealth. In one department alone, it is announced that it has been decided to plant about one million young pines and other trees, in addition to which a large number will be sown in the near future. In New South Wales strong measures have been taken to prevent any undue destruction of the valuable pine and iron bark belts by the insertion of reafforestation clauses in its leases.

MR. ROOSEVELT NOT TO SPEAK. DES MOINES, Ia.—Theodore Roosevelt has declined to the invitation of the Des Moines Press Club to speak at a banquet for the newspaper editors of Iowa. He intimates he will accept a prior invitation to speak before the Iowa State Teachers Association in Des Moines in November.

## Korea's Absorption Near

Japan will take final step as soon as troops are ready—Port Arthur open.



GREAT SOUTH GATE OF SEOUL, KOREA.

In front of this gate the railroad from the south and the ports nearest Japan halts. The resident general, the Japanese officer in charge of Korea, resides in the capital.

TOKIO.—There is every reason to believe that an announcement of the annexation of Korea by Japan is imminent. In accordance with the convention recently made between Korea and Japan, the Korean Emperor has recently issued an edict delegating to the Japanese government the police administration of the country.

This is the first step and the final step will be taken when Korea is practically under guard. The garrisons are being steadily strengthened.

Lieut. Gen. Viscount Terachi, the Japanese resident-general of Korea, will leave for Seoul, the Korean capital, on July 15 to confer with Emperor Yi.

Syok of Korea, who is reported to be in a complacent state of mind in view of the ample provision which has been made for him and his immediate family.

The announcement of the opening of Port Arthur to the shipping of all nations, commencing today, is published in the Official Gazette.

The decision some months ago of the Japanese government to open Port Arthur as a free commercial port of entry caused some surprise, as this meant its elimination as a point of strategy for military and naval movements, and its development as a commercial city. One of the great advantages of the port is that it is free from ice in the winter.

The Crown Perfumery Company of 30 East Twentieth street, New York, recently imported and introduced into this country a new perfume called the "Lune de Miel," which has already attained a wide popularity on account of its delicate fragrance. Should you desire to try this perfume, send 10 cents and your dealer's name direct to the company and they will forward you a bijou bottle of Lune de Miel and sample of Batholara.

The great clearance sale at Weber's shoe shop, 564 Washington street, still continues. Soft suede shoes, pliable, stylish and well fitting, all sorts and styles of oxfords and cool-appearing white pumps are to be had at very low prices.

TRAVELING COURT IN ALASKA. VALDEZ, Alaska.—The United States District Judge Edward E. Cushman's traveling court, here from Juneau, will be gone until Aug. 17 and will touch at isolated stations to the westward as far as Dutch Harbor. Twelve cases are to be tried along the route.

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

### NORFOLK JACKET FOR MISSES.

Norfolk jackets are always becoming to young girls and to small women.

This one is made with applied plaits which give exceedingly becoming lines and that render the process of making a simple one. It will be found equally desirable for the suit and for the separate wrap. White serge makes this one and it is worn with a patent leather belt.

The quantity of material required for 6680—Norfolk Jacket the 16-year size is for misses and 3 1/2 yards 27, 3 small women. yards 44 or 23, 14, 16 and 18 years. yards 52 inches wide. The pattern, No. 6680, may be had in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years of age and can be obtained at any May Manton agency or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price (10c.). Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### SOME TRIED RECIPES.

#### CURRY OF LAMB OR MUTTON.

Brown one teaspoonful of minced onion and one teaspoonful of curry powder in two tablespoonsful of butter, add flour and thoroughly brown. Add one half teaspoonful of chopped mint and two cupfuls of cooked chopped lamb; stir for a minute in order to mix the seasoning thoroughly with the meat. Add two cupfuls of stock and cook until the sauce has thickened. Season and serve in the rice border.

#### BANANAS, WESTERN STYLE.

Strip the peel from any number of bananas, being careful to remove all the fine bitter strings. Halve each crosswise, dip into sweetened lemon juice, then roll in finely chopped nuts. Lay on a buttered pan and bake in a very hot oven until they can be easily pierced with a fork; this will take about 12 minutes. Serve hot or cold.

#### BLACK CURRANT JELLY.

After stripping from the stems, mash in the preserving kettle with a wooden masher, then add one cupful of water for each quart of currants. Cover closely and set over a moderate fire.

When the currants have reached the boiling point, strain through a jelly bag. To each pint of juice allow a pound of loaf sugar. Put the sugar with the juice in a clean preserving kettle, stir until well mixed and the sugar dissolved, then cook 10 minutes. As the juice of currants is thick it comes soon to a jelly. Over-cooking makes it tough andropy.

#### CHERRY CONSERVE.

Select seven pounds of very large ripe, red cherries, remove stones, put them in an agate kettle and cook them 15 minutes. Add five pounds of hot granulated sugar, half a pound of seeded raisins, the strained juice and pulp of six oranges and cook until the mixture is as thick as marmalade. Turn into glass jars and cover with melted paraffin. Good to serve with meats.—L.H.L.

CHERRY AND CURRANT MARMALADE. Stone six pounds large ripe cherries and put into a preserving kettle. Simmer gently until reduced one-half, stirring often to prevent sticking. Put half the pits in a wooden bowl and mash with a pestle or stone. Add two pounds currants and mash also, then strain. Add the liquid to the cherries, cook fifteen minutes add six pounds sugar and stir and boil until the marmalade thickens like jelly. Skim and fill small pots or glasses.

### IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

A. Shuman & Co. are having their half-season sale of men's, youths' and boys' suits. These comprise for the most part all small and incomplete lots sorted out from their best lines of seasonable, fashionable, high-grade suits in wools and worsteds to be immediately disposed of at greatly reduced prices.

To guard against the fluctuations in temperature characteristic of the New England climate it is always necessary to have an extra wrap at hand. The sweater coat sold by Meyer Jonasson & Co. is particularly adapted for this purpose and can be had in long and short effects of plain and fancy weaves. For beach and mountain use they are indispensable.

The Crown Perfumery Company of 30 East Twentieth street, New York, recently imported and introduced into this country a new perfume called the "Lune de Miel," which has already attained a wide popularity on account of its delicate fragrance. Should you desire to try this perfume, send 10 cents and your dealer's name direct to the company and they will forward you a bijou bottle of Lune de Miel and sample of Batholara.

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### FIVE-GORED SHIRRED SKIRT.

The skirt that is soft and full and held at about knee depth without any appearance of over-tightness is a pretty and graceful one, greatly in vogue.

This model can be made in walking length or with a train, consequently it is suited both to the street and to the house. Embroidered muslin is the material illustrated, and the band is made of embroidery. Everything that is soft enough to be shirred is appropriate, however, and the band can be of contrasting material, of lace, of embroidery or of the material braided or, indeed, of any banding that may suit the fancy. The skirt is five-gored, shirred at knee depth and to form a girdle and arranged over a foundation that keeps the shirring perfectly in place.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7 yards 21, 24 or 32, 4 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards of banding 2 inches wide and 1 1/4 yards of ribbon to trim as illustrated. The width of the long skirt at the lower edge is 3 1/2 yards.

The pattern, No. 6683, may be had in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure or 39 to 51 inches hip measure and both measurements ought to be given in ordering skirts. The pattern can be obtained at any May Manton agency or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price (10c.). Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York; or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## TO ASK RAISE FOR CIVIL SERVANTS

ROME.—In view of the expected rise in the prices and rents next year, the Parliament has been asked to increase the salaries paid to civil servants and other government employees. Meanwhile preparations are being made for the holding of the exhibition of 1911, and lectures are being delivered by the chairman of the committee and others, the most interesting of which was the one by Professor Lanciani, who discussed in detail the archeological exhibition which it proposed to hold in the Baths of Diocletian, and in which he also referred to the relations of imperial Rome and her 36 provinces.

### SIAMESE STATES TRANSFERRED.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The postoffice department has served notice to the effect that the states of Kanton, Kedah, Perlis and Trengganu have been transferred from the control of the government of Siam to that of Great Britain and that the postal rate has therefore been changed to two cents per ounce.

### TRAVEL

**ALASKA DELIGHTFUL TOUR**  
Leaving the East July 15  
Yellowstone Park  
Outward via the Great Lakes, Canadian Pacific, returning through the  
Other Tours to COLORADO, YELLOWSTONE PARK, EUROPE, NEW YORK STATE, NEW ENGLAND AND CANADA

Send for Booklet

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.  
306 Washington St., Boston.

For New York Direct from City to City, All the Way by Water, METROPOLITAN LINE, Fare \$4. Express Turbine  
**HARVARD & YALE**  
Weekdays and Sundays, Leave India Wharf, Boston, 5 p.m. Due New York 8 a.m. next day. Same schedule returning.

### HOTELS

**The Oceanside**  
Directly facing the ocean; superb views of yachting; third season. Open June 1st.  
A. H. & E. LANE, Props.

**Hotel Edgemere**  
ASHBURY PARK, N. J.  
Fourth Ave. One door from ocean. Elevator to street surface. J. E. RAINE & SON

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## FINISH AND TRANSFER HUGE CHARLES RIVER BASIN TO PARK BODY

Seven Years Completed Toil  
Forms Great Dam, Broad  
Parks, Sparkling Lake—  
Summer Traffic Expected.

### THE ANNUAL REPORT

The Charles river basin is in charge of the metropolitan park commission today, having passed to its control Thursday at midnight.

At the office of the park commission today it was stated that no essential changes were contemplated in the development of the basin as carried on and practically completed by the basin commission, since the work had been carried out practically as the result of consultations between the two commissions.

For seven years the Charles river basin commission labored at the great task of building the Charles river dam, and transforming the banks of the river from noisome flats to broad, grassy parks, bordered by a promenade beside the river extending from the dam to a point above Harvard bridge where connection is made with the Fenway section of the metropolitan park system.

The most remarkable change of all is the transformation of the Charles river from a stretch of black tide water to a sparkling fresh water lake 8 1/2 miles in length, from the Charles river dam to the Waterfront bridge.

In its seventh annual report, which is being distributed today, the Charles river basin commission says that the dam work cost \$1,641,923. It is expected that summer passenger traffic, similar to that on the Alster basin in Hamburg, will develop.

## PETITION OF WRIGHT FIRM ON INJUNCTION IS DENIED ON APPEAL

NEW YORK—The United States circuit court of appeals denied on Thursday the petition of the Wright company, asking a modification of the decision dissolving the temporary injunctions obtained by the Wright company against Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, and the Herring-Curtiss Company of Hammondsport, N. Y.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt went up with Clifford B. Harmon, the amateur aviator, in his aeroplane at Mineola, L. I., Thursday. The flight was cut short because a spectator got in the way. Mrs. Vanderbilt, thrilled by the experience, walked smilingly back across the field and joined the enthusiastic spectators.

Wednesday Mr. Harmon took up his wife. The Sun says: As a sign of the times the Paris edition of a New York newspaper contains the following: "Chateau Thierry—M. Bernard arrived at the Hotel Electra in a 35 horsepower Bleriot aeroplane."

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—C. K. Mars and C. E. Willard, the dapper little Curtiss aviators, are the stars in the aviation meeting which closes here today. They say Woodland park is one of the best flying fields they have yet seen.

## COMMISSION NAMED TO PREPARE FOR BIG SWISS CELEBRATION

GENEVA—M. Fazy, president of the conseil d'etat, presided over the first ceremony in connection with the centenary of the entry of Geneva into the Swiss confederation recently. A commission has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements in connection with the celebration of June 1, 1914, and at the meeting held recently M. Rosier was appointed president of the commission.

The celebration will, it is expected, be of the greatest general interest, the history of Geneva will be given in a small book and references will be made in speeches to the celebrated people who have been associated with Geneva from time to time, including such names as Calvin, Voltaire, Knox, Byron, Shelley, Gibbon and Mme. de Staël.

**FORT FOR UNION PACIFIC.**  
CHICAGO—Gerrit Fort of the New York Central lines has accepted the position of passenger traffic manager of the Union Pacific railroad, with headquarters in Omaha.

**NEW MELROSE POLICE CHIEF.**  
George A. Kerr of Roxbury, a constable, was Thursday night confirmed by Melrose aldermen as chief of police, and Acting Chief Brown was confirmed as police captain.

**NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONER.**  
WASHINGTON—Charles F. Hauke of the state of Washington has taken the oath of office as second assistant commissioner of Indian affairs.

## More and Better Jewelry Now Made in Attleboro Than Ever Before in the History of the Industry

Major Portion of the Population Engaged in the Manufacture, Which Was Started by a Frenchman.

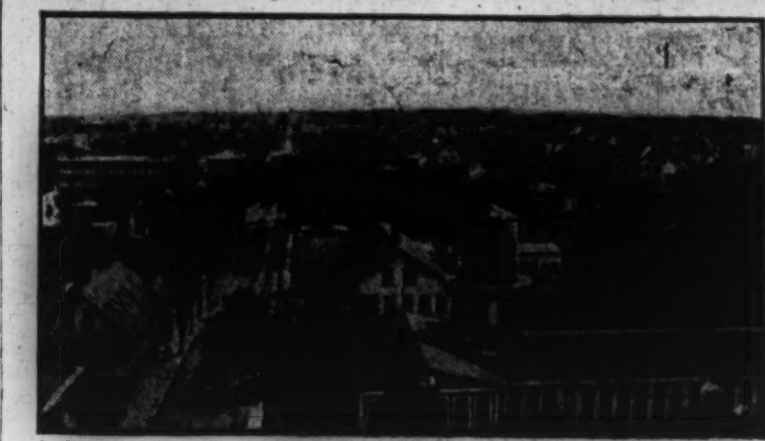
### DIVISION OF WORK

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—The manufacture of jewelry in the United States began as early as 1780, and the honor of introducing it belongs to a Frenchman, of whom little is known. The townspeople of North Attleboro, Mass., where he settled, called him simply "The Foreigner." It is not unlikely that he came to America during the revolution as a soldier under Lafayette, that he had learned his craft in France, and that, after the war, he saw an opportunity to establish a profitable trade in the new country.

He began manufacturing the more practical articles, such as brass buttons, knobs, etc., later adding artistic, ornamental jewelry, such as finger rings, brooches and fancy pins. He trained in his craft enough of the younger generation to make a continuance of the industry possible. These pupils established small manufactories in various neighboring towns and planted the seeds of an industry which grew in after years to enormous proportions.

Today jewelry shops are scattered through all the Attleboros, centering in what was East Attleboro and is now simply Attleboro. The manufacture has spread as well to many of the large cities, including Providence, San Francisco and New York. Providence now holds the first place in producing and exporting jewelry.

In the early days of the industry a shop was considered large which employed 120 hands; today 350 employees



VIEW IN ATTLEBORO, MASS.  
The picture is taken looking down County street from the Bronson building. The town is noted for its jewelry industry.

to a firm are the usual number. At first, only necessary articles and the more useful jewelry was made; today everything from five-cent collar pins to the most elaborate gold loving cups, dinner sets and purely ornamental articles is produced. Formerly one shop performed all the processes necessary for the manufacturing of the articles; it sold; today most shops are restricted to certain portions of the work; one will be devoted entirely to coloring and polishing, another to engraving, and so on through the different processes.

In Attleboro alone, where the population is approximately 18,000, nine-tenths of the people are supported by employment in jewelry shops. The shop hands are necessarily an intelligent class of people and reflect the prosperity of the industry they represent. No startling poverty is known among them, for their wages range from \$8. to \$25 a week, and they can be reasonably sure of steady employment.

Time has disposed the veterans and

founders of jewelry-making in the Attleboros. Men like Blackinton, Robinson, Freeman, Whiting, Bates, Simons, Bliss, Dean, Sturdy, Richards, and others who acquired wealth and fame, are now known only in history, but their examples of faithful and successful effort still live in the younger set who have generally succeeded them. Notwithstanding the dropping out of a large number of firms as time goes on, the ranks are promptly filled by new and enthusiastic aspirants for business and its rewards.

The character of the goods made today in the Attleboros is of a higher grade than was produced a quarter of a century ago. Brass and cheap plated goods, and one factory making silver goods, was the kind of merchandise made and shipped from these towns in 1884. Today several gold houses and silver factories, and a large number of high grade rolled plated factories are filling orders totaling thousands of dollars in value.

## CITY HALL REJOICES ABOUT SETTLEMENT IN ERNST DIFFICULTY

There is rejoicing at City Hall and at the headquarters of the finance commission because of the satisfactory adjustment of relations between Mayor Fitzgerald and George A. O. Ernst, the newly-appointed head of the bureau of municipal research, who have agreed to work together to make Boston a more businesslike city.

"I think we can work together to great advantage," was the declaration of both gentlemen after their first conference which was held late Thursday afternoon.

The doubtful atmosphere surrounding the attitude of the mayor toward the new head of the bureau was entirely cleared at the conference, and he was assured no slights or snubs were intended by either the finance commission or Mr. Ernst in not notifying him of the appointment sooner, and the mayor seemed pleased to take this explanation of the affair.

The mayor said that his office promised to cooperate as far as possible with the bureau and the departments in arriving at the best results. The mayor also proposed to Mr. Ernst that the school problem should be taken up at once and due consideration given to the school teachers and their claims for better salaries.

The mayor pointed out among other things that the new High School of Commerce would cost approximately \$200,000 more than the original estimate, which was \$800,000.

He also discussed the street department with the director of the bureau and introduced him to Superintendent of Streets Rourke, whose session with Mr. Ernst followed a conference with Chairman John A. Sullivan of the finance commission.

## RESERVATION LANDS OF WASHINGTON SOON OPEN IN HOMESTEADS

SPOKANE, Wash.—More than 1,000,000 acres of Indian reservation lands in Yakima and Klickitat counties, in south central Washington, will be opened for homestead purposes next September or October, according to advice received by the Spokane Chamber of Commerce and the Yakima Commercial Club from United States Senator Wesley L. Jones. H. P. James, secretary of the Commercial Club, is making preparations to handle the thousands of homeseekers expected to file on the land.

Senator Jones says in his letters that, although no official proclamation has been issued, President Taft will attach his signature to the document in a short time, adding that recent conferences of officials of the land and Indian departments make the opening probable about the time mentioned.

It is announced that all the survey work on the reservation proper is completed, also that the allotments to the Indians and the appraisement of the surplus lands have been made. The Yakima reservation comprises 1,145,000 acres, of which 100,000 will be opened, subject to the reclamation act.

## MEDICAL PLANK IS DEFEATED IN VERMONT STATE

Republican Convention at Montpelier Indorses Taft Administration and Favors Canadian Reciprocity.

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The Republican state convention here Thursday nominated the following ticket:

For governor—John A. Mead.  
For lieutenant governor—Leighton P. Slack.

For secretary of state—Guy W. Bailey.  
For state treasurer—Edward H. Devitt.

For auditor of accounts—Horace F. Graham.

For attorney general—John G. Sargent.

The platform commends the administration of President Taft, favors a tariff commission and reciprocity with Canada, reform of the state tax and caucus laws and declares that the local option liquor law should not be abandoned without referendum similar to that by which it was adopted.

A decisive defeat was given to the proposition to insert in the platform a plank favoring the institution of a national medical board. Three or four voices dissenting against the defeat were drowned out by the 689 delegates who had been informed of the origin of the medical plank.

The revised platform was presented by Col. Frank L. Green, chairman of the committee on resolutions, and it was a carefully prepared document which dealt with all the foregoing public questions in a conservative manner.

Paul N. Harsch of New York, who left shortly after the final defeat of the plank, said:

"I am greatly impressed," said he, "that the people of this state are becoming wearied of the domination of old school physicians who are making this a doctor-ridden commonwealth, and the action of today in repudiating this plank in spite of the fact that many physicians were present as delegates demonstrates that this view is correct."

### At the Railway Terminals

The building department of the New Haven road has completed one of their new standard towers at Harrison square on the Boston division. It is of concrete with red tile roof and outside iron stairway and trimmings.

The private car "Olivette," occupied by Vice-President and General Counsel Runkles of the Pullman Company, and family, passed through Boston today en route from Chicago to Mt. Whittier, N. H.

The Pullman Company furnished special service today for the navy rifle team en route from Annapolis to the Wakefield rifle range.

The Pullman Company is deadheading all the extra service cars back west on special trains via the Boston & Albany road, upon arrival in Boston, in order to protect the heavy eastbound summer and convention travel.

The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton road private car 51, occupied by Vice-President and General Manager Lowell and family, passed through Boston today en route from Detroit to York Beach, Me.

Traffic officials at both the North and South stations are preparing to handle record business Saturday, owing to the holiday Monday.

## PLANS BEING DRAWN OF PROPOSED HOTEL FOR COPLEY SQUARE

The many attending details involved in the erection of a \$3,000,000 hotel, such as is proposed by the Copley Square Trust, to be built on the present site of the old art museum building, are gradually being worked out. At present plans are being drawn and the question of financing arranged so that when everything is "signed and sealed," as one of the principals expressed it today, work can go on uninterruptedly.

The new hotel will be the largest in the city and will compare favorably with the leading hostels of the country. It will cover practically the whole of the block bounded by Dartmouth street, Trinity place, St. James avenue and St. Paul street. Opposite are the public library and Trinity church.

The project is that of the Copley Square Trust, composed of leading business men of Boston, who purchased the property from the trustees of the Fine Arts Museum. The hotel is to be leased, upon completion, to the Plaza Operating Company, of which B. Beinecke is president, and which operates the Plaza hotel in New York city. Frederick Sterry, who manages the New York house, will have general supervision of the equipment and management in Boston.

H. J. Hardenbergh, who designed the Plaza, is preparing plans for the new hotel. In general outline the building will be of a classic design, so as to harmonize with the public library building. It will not be of a monumental character as far as height is concerned, because of the building laws of Boston, which prohibit a structure higher than 90 feet on that square, but what it will lack in height will be compensated by the area, approximately 200x235 feet.

Furnishings and general equipment will be similar to those of the New York hotel. The special feature of the interior arrangements will be the public rooms, including a big ball room on the ground floor, with a capacity of about 1000 people.

The George A. Fuller Company, holders of the general contract, will begin work as soon as the plans are approved.

## STRIKE CALL TODAY PLAN OF TRAINMEN OF THE SOUTHEAST

WASHINGTON—Representatives of the conductors and trainmen of all southeastern railroads, who are demanding the C. & O. wage scale and working conditions, said today that they expected to call a strike this afternoon, which would involve 60,000 men.

It is considered very doubtful whether the railroads will concede to the demands, and the men are prepared to call the strike from this city on short notice. They have submitted their ultimatum and declared that this would be the last day of conference. They said a decision must be reached today or action will be taken at once.

They have been seeking a settlement by arbitration for two months and representatives have been here conferring with railroad officials for two weeks.

## AMATEUR ATHLETIC GAMES FOR FOURTH HAVE MANY ENTRIES

Events Under Management  
of B. A. A. Are for Registered  
Men Only and Lists  
Are Entirely Satisfactory.

### GOLD WATCH PRIZES

The amateur athletic games on Boston Common at 8 a. m. on the Fourth will be under the management of George V. Brown of the Boston Athletic Association. Only registered athletes may compete. The entries closed Thursday. There never has been a more satisfactory list and the prizes are the best ever given.

The handicap events will be the 100-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, running broad jump, running high jump, the mile and three mile runs. There will also be an open team race with four men on each team, each to run 440 yards.

In the handicap events the prizes are gold watches for first and second prizes and gold medals for third. In the team race the winners will receive gold medals. The contestants will be two teams from the Boston Athletic Association and one from the Allston Athletic Association.

George B. Billings will be referee, Hugh C. McGrath, starter; Frank N. McGrath of the A. A. U., official handicapper. Among the athletic associations represented are those of Boston, Brookline, South Boston, Allston, Hopkinton, Cambridge, St. Albans and North Dorchester. Y. M. C. A. athletes will compete from Boston, Newton, Somerville, Cambridge and Malden, and there are many school and college men not identified with the associations.

The entries are as follows:  
100-yard dash—F. P. O'Hara, P. D. Fogg, Fred Burns, Norman T. Miller, Nat Kenefick, K. H. Wade, P. H. Hardwick, Samuel Shelburne, Joseph F. Becker, E. S. Chapman, David Collins, E. E. Nelson, F. Bradley, W. C. Prout, Allen Barth, H. W. Kelley, J. Cashman, W. F. Mohan, John W. Powers, John F. Buckley, John Finnegan, L. F. Wheaton, William Robinson, W. J. Newby, J. D. Ford, F. Leonard, J. O. Johnstone, R. J. Smith, W. P. Turner, N. S. Ray, E. P. Hurley, B. F. Bowser, John Hines, Albert Ready, J. F. McCarron, George E. Riley.  
440-yard dash—P. D. Fogg, W. Gover, C. B. Baxter, Fred Burns, Norman T. Miller, Frank W. Kelley, Samuel Shelburne, M. E. Duffey, H. A. Walsh, L. C. Mitchell, H. W. Murphy, W. E. Oettinger, E. S. Chapman, John O'Connor, E. W. Oettinger, J. H. Moran, E. Caples, David Collins, W. F. Mohan, John W. Powers, A. Morrissey, F. M. Capper, J. F. Finnigan, L. F. Wheaton, William Robinson, F. O. Wyman, A. L. Rose, W. J. Newby, S. Major, J. D. Ford, F. Leonard, John J. Murphy, James M. Burke, R. J. Smith, W. P. Turner, N. S. Ray, Albert Ready, George E. Riley.  
880-yard run—Alexander B. McKeech, C. B. Baxter, Frank W. Kelley, William J. Bingham, F. E. Hefflund, Samuel Shelburne, M. E. Duffey, L. C. Mitchell, H. W. Murphy, W. E. Oettinger, J. H. Stanley, T. M. Elock, D. A. Scannell, M. C. Needham, J. E. Ballard, M. McKay, F. O. Wyman, A. L. Ross, M. Norris, J. W. Martin, James M. Burke, N. S. Ray, Jack Ready.  
1 mile run—Alexander B. McKeech, C. B. Baxter, Raymond Sadler, O. F. Hefflund, J. Goldsmith, Joseph Curran, F. R. Marceau, D. A. Scannell, W. R. Moran, M. C. Needham, Joseph E. Ballard, W. A. Robshehaud, William A. Maguire, F. O. Wyman, M. E. Kanaly, M. F. Morris, Anton Johnson, J. W. Martus, J. Ready.  
High jump—S. A. Reed, H. A. Gidney, Joseph F. Becker, E. S. Chapman, J. J. Cody, Jr., H. A. Gidney, Elly H. Clark, S. C. Lawrence, T. C. Wilson, T. H. Morton, H. B. Enright, L. F. Wheaton, P. A. Sullivan, A. L. Ross, R. H. Whitney, J. O. Johnstone, F. B. Davidson, James A. McDonald.  
Broad jump—F. P. O'Hara, Nat Kenefick, S. A. Reed, K. K. Waden, William J. Kenney, J. A. Walsh, Joseph F. Becker, W. L. Powell, J. H. Moran, J. J. Cody, Jr., Elly H. Clark, Allen Barth, T. H. Morton, H. B. Enright, A. Morrissey, F. E. Wheaton, P. A. Sullivan, J. J. Comerford, R. H. Whitney, J. O. Johnstone, F. B. Davidson, J. F. McCarron.

Three miles—Patrick Catalano, W. W. Wright, Joseph Curran, John E. Stanley, F. J. Madden, J. W. Skell, W. R. Moran, J. E. Ballard, M. Morris, W. Stoddard, Simon Joseph.

**BIBLE SCHOOL CONFERENCE.**  
A three days' conference of daily vacation Bible school teachers which opened yesterday in Bowdoin square tabernacle, will be continued today in the Maverick Congregational church at East Boston. The conference is a training school.

**MT. HOPE CITIZENS TO MEET.**  
The regular monthly meeting of the Mt. Hope Citizens Association will be held this evening in the Stephen M. Weld school. An amendment to the constitution is proposed, fixing a zone within which members must reside to be eligible to vote for officers.

**MARRIED IN WELLESLEY CHAPEL.**  
NEWTON, Mass.—In the chapel of Wellesley College, Thursday Alice D. Chase, Wellesley '06, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Chase of Derry, N. H., was married to Prof. S. C. Prescott, a graduate of Tech in the class of 1894, and now teaching in that institution.

## Ready for the Fourth?

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## BLUE SERGE SUIT

You'll find none just like ours in fabric, design or fit at the prices we ask.....\$12 to \$32

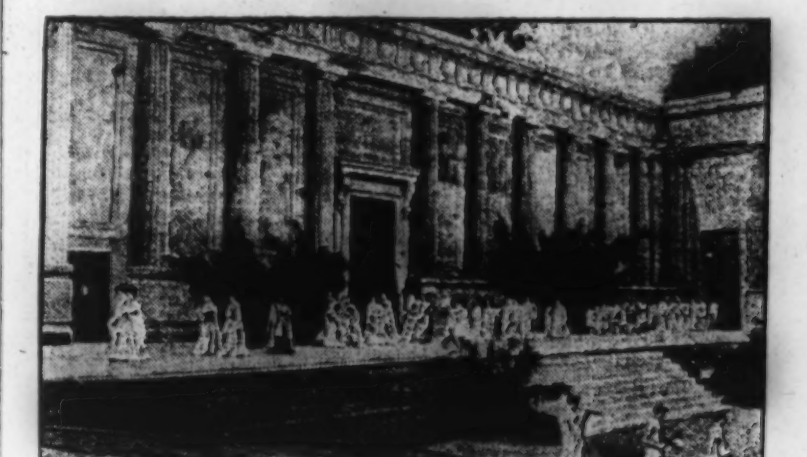
You may have a serge—then, see our special all-wool homespun outing suit at.....\$10  
Worth every cent of \$15. Here in regular stouts and longs—34 to 44.

**Leopold Morse & Co.**  
ADAMS SQUARE



## GREEK PLAY GIVEN IN ENGLISH SCORES CALIFORNIA SUCCESS

"Antigone" of Sophocles, Produced by Miss Anglin, Seen by 10,000 People at University Theater in Berkeley, Many of Audience Coming From as Far as Chicago



CHORUS IN GREEK THEATER, BERKELEY, CAL.  
The construction of a Greek classical drama calls for continuous action, the interludes being provided by the entry of the chorus, whose singing aims to interpret the scenes.

BERKELEY, Cal.—A tragedy of ancient Greece, Sophocles' "Antigone," was given here Thursday evening before an audience numbering over 10,000 persons. Many of the visitors came from Chicago and other eastern points, especially to be present at this notable event. The performance was given in the Greek theater of the University of California.

Miss Margaret Anglin, who appeared in the title role, was invited by the University of California to give the drama here. This was the second event of the kind this year, as it was only a few weeks ago that Miss Maude Adams gave a sylvan performance of "As You Like It."

This was the first professional performance of a Greek drama to be given here in English translation, Edward Hayes Plumptre's version being the one used. The play was staged by George Riddle of Cambridge, Mass., an authority on Greek drama.

A striking feature of the performance was the rendering by a great orchestra under the direction of Dr. J. Fred Wolfe, of Mendelssohn's "Antigone" music. The cast:  
Creon, King of Thebes, Eugene Ormonde Haemon, .....Howard Hull  
Tiresias, .....John R. Crawford  
Phocion, .....Halbert Brown  
Creon, .....Eugene Shakespeare  
Choropleus, .....Walter Howe  
A boy, .....Lucy Hackett  
Eurydice, .....Margaret Gordon  
Antigone, .....Margaret Anglin  
Ismene, .....Frances Jordan

Miss Anglin scored a triumph in a role that has tested the artistry of many famous women players. She had the classic breadth demanded by the nature of the action, and to the full displayed the "grand manner" necessary to the nature of the action and the vast size of the auditorium. Her performance and that of her talented supporting players was powerful, bringing out the full effect of the tragic story in a manner that thrilled all.

The performance proved profoundly interesting to all present, whether or not they were students of the drama. The action was as vivid and intelligible to all present as if it were a problem play by Pinero. The swift and the splendid delivery of the play gave to the full the peculiar pleasure of Greek classic drama.

The play was given on the immense stage of the theater without scenery, the classic background, which is solid masonry, representing a Greek palace, being entirely adequate and fitting to the needs of the performance.

## Today's Navy Orders

The following navy orders were posted today at the Charlestown navy yard:  
Lieut. G. Howze, detached from the armored cruiser Colorado, to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. W. R. Furlong, detached from the armored cruiser Maryland, to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. C. M. Austin, detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., to the President's yacht Sanflowyer.  
Lieut. J. K. Taussig and Ensign R. Wilson, detached as aids on staff commander of the fourth division, Atlantic fleet, to aids on staff, commander second division, Atlantic fleet, on board the battleship Louisiana.  
Ensign F. R. King, detached the gunboat Princeton, to the armored cruiser Pennsylvania.  
Pay Director C. M. Ray, orders of June 24, 1910, to navy pay office, San Francisco, Cal., revoked.  
Pay Inspector W. J. Littell, detached the gunboat Yankton and the Hancock, settle accounts and wait orders.  
Pay Inspector Z. W. Reynolds, detached as fleet paymaster, Pacific fleet, on board the armored cruiser California, to navy pay office, San Francisco, Cal.  
Paymaster G. Brown, Jr., orders of June 24, 1910, to navy yard, Mare island, Cal., revoked.  
Paymaster J. S. Higgins, detached the Minnesota to the receiving ship Hancock.  
Assistant Paymaster F. Baldwin, detached the Yankton, to home and wait orders.  
Assistant Paymaster R. E. Corcoran, detached the Hist to the gunboat Yankton.

**ENTERTAIN ROOSEVELT JR.**  
SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Santa Barbara and Montecito society paid homage to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Thursday night, when the visitors were made the guests of honor at the first dinner dance of a series.

**OLD BELL PROFITABLE.**  
MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Fragments of the old bell that hung in the Dutch Reformed church in Brookdale have been melted into small bells and sold at \$1 each. The proceeds will be applied to the fund for building a new church.

**MR. KNAPP NOT TO RUN.**  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Representative Charles L. Knapp of the twenty-eighth district announced that he would not be a candidate for renomination. Luther W. Mott of Oswego will be a candidate for the Republican nomination.

## Plenty of Hotels

farm houses, boarding places, cottages and camps

## In Vermont

and at the numerous resorts in the

## Green Mountains

and along the shores of

## Lake Champlain

You can find the accommodations you want at the price you wish to pay.

There are through trains to this delightful section and to MONTREAL via the

## Rutland R. R.

For a copy of "Across the Islands and Beyond," call at City Ticket Office, 208 Washington St., or send 4c in stamps to Geo. E. Marsters, N.E.P.A., 248 Washington St., Boston. "For the Public Service."



# Opening Quotations of Boston and New York Markets

## MARKET APPEARS TO BE TWO SIDED AFFAIR JUST NOW

Stocks Open up Strong, Sell Off Sharply and Partially Recover, Following a Very Irregular Course.

### WOOLEN STOCK OFF

The opening prices of the New York and Boston markets today displayed as large gains for the active securities as yesterday's opening prices showed losses. The first quotations were from a good fraction to a point or more above last night's closing and much activity was displayed in the trading. The London market was higher, indicating considerable short covering, and as there has been a drop of 10 to 20 points during the past week, it was thought there should be a good rally during the first sales following last night's buoyant closing in New York. There were recessions after the first sales and then another advance.

It was figured that the shrinkage in stock exchange values during the past week amounted to more than the entire value of the spring wheat crop in ordinary years, so that the market had more than discounted any unfavorable developments that may have taken place in the crop growing sections.

Buying demand seemed to be pretty well satisfied during the first hour and then business had a quiet period. Soon afterward a selling movement started and some sharp breaks occurred in a number of securities. There was no further news to influence prices, but stocks dropped for want of support and were helped along by a strong bearish pressure.

The Rock Island issues were hard hit. The common, after opening up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ , slumped off to 29 before making a partial recovery. The preferred opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ , dropped to 75, rallied a couple of points and then sold off to 73. Chesapeake & Ohio opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 74 $\frac{1}{2}$  and dropped nearly 2 points before noon. Reading opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 145 $\frac{1}{2}$  and sold down to 143 before midday. Union Pacific opened up a point at 160 $\frac{1}{2}$  and sold down to 158 $\frac{1}{2}$  during the forenoon. Southern Pacific was  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower than last night's closing at 113 ex-dividend, and during the first part of the session broke to 110 before recovering. United States Steel opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 72, improved fractionally and then sold off under 71. Amalgamated Copper opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$  and declined under 59.

American Woolen preferred was a weak feature on the local exchange during the early sales. It opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 94 and sold off to 91 during the forenoon. The copper issues also were weak after a higher opening. Lake Copper opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  and after improving a small fraction sold off to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Tamarack was up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ . North Butte was rather heavily traded in. It opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  and then sold off under 20.

LONDON.—American railway shares have a stronger tone and prices have advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent. A timid feeling, however, prevails in this department and the traders are inclined to await the development of more confidence on your side.

The rest of the markets have become harder in sympathy with betterment in Yankees. Domestic issues are rallying, certain necessary liquidation following the fortnightly settlement having been completed. More confidence is shown in Canadian Pacific, Rubber shares and mining stocks.

DeBears advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Rio Tinto  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher at 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ . A feature of the department of foreign securities is the buying of Russian government bonds for Paris account.

There was renewed buying of New York securities in the afternoon, and the active issues advanced well above the opening figures. Gains of a point or more had been made by 2 o'clock by many stocks. The Boston market also was stronger. American Sugar was active and higher on both markets. In New York it opened at 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ , declined to 117 $\frac{1}{2}$  and then advanced about 3 points.

### Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Friday fair; Saturday unsettled, probably continued fair; continued warm; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: partly cloudy, continued warm Friday and Saturday; light variable winds, mostly west.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.  
8 a. m. 75  
2 p. m. 82  
Average temperature yesterday, 76-74.  
12 noon 81

IN OTHER CITIES.  
Montreal 72  
New Orleans 80  
Nantucket 78  
St. Louis 80  
New York 82  
Chicago 80  
Washington 80  
St. Paul 80  
Atlanta 80  
Birmingham 80  
Savannah 80  
Jacksonville 80  
San Francisco 64  
Portland, Ore. 70

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.  
Sun rises 4:11; Moon rises 12:42 a. m.  
Sun sets 7:25; High water, 6:47 a. m.; 7:13 p. m.  
Length of day 15:14

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers pt.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amalgamated	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ag. Chem.	40	40	40	40
Am. Beet Sugar	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. B. & F. Co. pt.	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Can.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Car. & Foun.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Cotton Oil	59	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	59
Am. Cotton Oil pt.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. H. & L. pt.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ice	22	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Linsed Oil	11	11	11	11
Am. Linsed Oil pt.	26	26	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Am. Locomotive	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Mail of	29	29	29	29
Am. Smelting	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	71
Am. S. & R. pt.	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
Am. Steel	51	51	51	51
Am. Sugar	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Tel. & Tel.	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Woolen	27	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Woolen pt.	92	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92
Anacostia	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalaya	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchafalaya pt.	98	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Line	110	112	110	112
Baltimore & Ohio	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bethlehem Steel	25	25	23	25
Brooklyn Transit	74	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brooklyn Union	133	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pacific	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chesapeake & Ohio	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	74
Chi. & Gt. West (n.)	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
C. C. & C. pt.	75	75	75	75
Col. Fuel & Iron	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col. Southern	54	54	54	54
Consolidated	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn. Products	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn. Products pt.	73	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den. & Hudson	160	160	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	160
Den. & R. Grand	31	31	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Den. & R. G. pt.	69	69	68	69
Duluth S. & A.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie pt.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie 20 pt.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Electric	140	144	140	144
Gt. Northern pt.	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gt. Nor. Ore.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	54
Harvester	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harvester pt.	119	119	119	119
Consolidated	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter-Met. pt.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
Inter-Met. pt.	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int. Mer. Marine	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int. Mer. Marine pt.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int. Paper	10	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iowa Central	16	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iowa Central pt.	34	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan. City S. & W.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas & Texas	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	33
Laclede Gas	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louis & Nash	60	60	60	60
Louis & Nash	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
MacKay Cos.	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manhattan	125	125	125	125
M. S. P. & S. W.	130	130	130	130
Missouri Pacific	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	56	60
Nat. Lead	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. & Mex. 2d pt.	26	26	26	26
N. Y. Central	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nevada Cons.	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk & Western	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
North American	66	66	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	66
Northwestern	142	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario & Western	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	42
Pacific Mail	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Penn. Gas	125	125	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	125
Pitts. C. & S. L.	96	96	96	96
Philadelphia Co.	88	88	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
Pittsburgh Coal	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pressed Steel Car	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	143	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading Steel	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic	92	92	92	92
Sloss-Shuf. & L.	65	65	65	65
Rock Island	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island pt.	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Railway	23	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Ry. pt.	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Pacific	113	113	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	113
St. L. & P. 2d pt.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. L. & P. 3d pt.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. L. & P. 4th pt.	71	71	71	71
St. Paul	118	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Paul pt.	147	147	147	147
Tennessee Copper	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas Pacific	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toledo, St. L. & W.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toledo, St. L. & W. pt.	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Twins City R. & P.	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Bag & Paper	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific pt.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
United Ry. & Co.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Ry. & Co. pt.	49	49	49	49
U. S. East Iron Pipe	16	16	16	16
U. S. Realty & L.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Rubber	38	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
U. S. Rubber 1st pt.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel	72	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel pt.	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utah Copper	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Val-Car Chemical	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash pt.	38	38	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
Western Union	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westernhouse	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Maryland	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wheeling & L.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

## BONDS

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale
Am. T. & T. cv.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interboro Met. 4s	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. City 4s	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. City 4s	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Y. City 4s 1907	98	98	98	98
N. Y. City 4s 1909	98	98	98	98
Japan 4s	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading Gen. 4s	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island 4s	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Southern Pacific cv.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel 4s	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific cv. 4s	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash 4s	65	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$

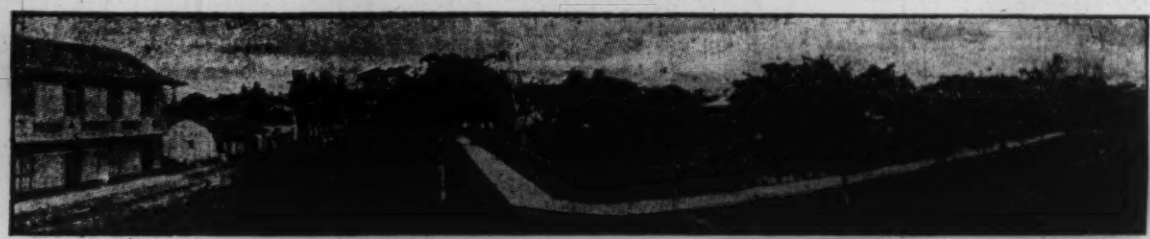
## GOVERNMENT BONDS







## Railroad from Panama to David on the Isthmus Assured by Preliminary Survey Just Started



PLAZA OR PUBLIC SQUARE IN DAVID.

David is a gold mining town on David river near the western end of the isthmus of Panama, 205 miles southwest of Panama.

Republic Promises Liberal Treatment to Settlers From the North and Also to Corporations.

### CHIRIQUI IS INVITING

DAVID, Panama.—The putting of five locating parties in the field to make the preliminary and location surveys gives the project for a railroad to be built for the government of the republic of Panama from Panama city to David, definite and hopeful shape. These locating parties each have from 60 to 75 miles of the line to survey. George H. Ruggles, superintendent of public works under the Panama canal commission, in whom the charge of the survey work has been vested by the president of the Panama Railroad Company, and Lieut. Frederick Mears of the U. S. army, who is chief engineer of the Panama railroad, have undertaken a reconnaissance of the proposed route, and the first installment—\$25,000—of the contract price for making the survey has been paid by the republic of Panama to the Panama Railroad Company, which is owned by the United States government and operated by the isthmian canal commission.

The republic of Panama has an area of 32,000 square miles, with an average breadth of 70 miles. Its inland borders, dividing it from Costa Rica on one hand and Colombia on the other, extend 350 miles, while its coast line on the Pacific and Atlantic oceans stretches out for 1245 miles. The proximity of the oceans in all parts of Panama has the effect of tempering the climate, rendering it unusually equable and preventing that aridity from the scorching heat common in almost all tropical countries during the dry season.

The broken range of mountains rising at points to a great height, which intersects the isthmus longitudinally, intercepts the moisture-laden winds from all quarters and causes an unusual precipitation of rain, and hundreds of streams find their way into the Caribbean sea and the Pacific ocean.

The Atlantic side of the intersecting mountains is for the most part covered with heavy forest which extends down to the waterline and is composed of great trees of valuable hardwood, rising out of an underwood so dense as to be impenetrable without the aid of the axe or machete. This territory is a fine field for lumbering, but until it is cleared the Atlantic belt must remain an uninhabited wilderness. Even when opened to agriculture it will, owing to its excessive rainfall, be less attractive to settlers than land on the Pacific coast.

The San Blas country is practically unexplored and its Indian inhabitants, although acknowledging allegiance to the Panama government, still show decided objection to mingling with white men. With the exception of coming into Colon for salt and other necessities, and bringing large quantities of coconuts, they hold no intercourse with the outer world. The Darien section is wild, forest-clad, and uninhabited save for a sprinkling of Indians. The rubber tree is found wild in every part of this region, and tracts of the land have been taken up by English and American companies who are producing rubber of excellent quality.

The territory lying to the south of the divide and to the west of the Canal Zone is much more open than that in other parts of the isthmus. The growth is mainly what the natives term "monte," that is, plants of moderate size with here and there a large tree, which can be readily cleared. At frequent intervals this jungle gives place to extensive savannas of savanna. Here are found the only evidences of agricultural and industrial progress in the republic, and there are several towns and hundreds of hamlets, but the population is sparse and must increase many fold ere the splendid resources of the country can be adequately exploited.

Tropical plants of all descriptions, as well as many peculiar to the temperate zone, thrive in Panama. The varying character of the land, with its different soils and altitudes, makes it possible to raise the greatest variety of crops in a comparatively small area.

Along the shore of the Pacific ocean a fine playa furnishes the best possible ground for coconut plantations. Back of this is excellent sugar land. Still farther back fibers and rubber trees thrive; and thus, in succession, cacao, coffee, and in higher altitudes the vegetables and fruits of the temperate regions.

While oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, pineapples, etc., grow wild in different parts of the country, they are not cultivated, and large quantities are imported from Jamaica. Even the supply of bananas, of which the consumption is great, is not met by the native production.

It is almost certain that a geological survey of the isthmus would reveal great mineral wealth. Manganese has

been discovered in various places and there is good authority for believing that extensive coal beds exist. Lignite of an excellent quality is distributed over a large area and only awaits railroad facilities to furnish fuel for industrial purposes and must prove an important factor in the development of the country.

The city of David has about 5000 inhabitants and is rapidly growing in importance and population. It is situated some nine miles from the coast and three from the river port of Pedregal and is connected with Panama by two lines of steamboats.

The lack of population is the great drawback of the country. The entire population of the republic, including that of the Canal Zone, is not more than 300,000, and of these perhaps one half is to be found scattered over the interior.

With rapid transportation assured by the construction of the railroad a large and profitable fruit industry should be established. Since the occupation of the Canal Zone by the United States development has advanced appreciably and many improvements are projected. The government is disposed to offer every encouragement to American settlers, and corporations may depend on liberal treatment and the utmost security.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Loren D. Towle has sold the two apartment buildings at 817 and 819 Beacon street, Back Bay, to Mrs. Salome A. Frost, who buys for investment. The premises consist of two four-story brick and stone buildings, containing bright suites of seven rooms and bath each. The property is assessed for \$42,500, of which \$30,000 is on the buildings and \$12,500 on the 5555 square feet of land. H. J. Russell was the broker in the transaction.

Codman & Street have sold for the Augustus K. Osborn heirs the property at 54 Pineckey street, near Louisburg square, to P. F. Ford. It comprises a 3½-story brick residence and 1344 square feet of land, all taxed for \$8100, of which \$4700 is on the land.

Max E. and Charles E. Wyzanski have bought the estate numbered 72-78 Cross street, North End, adjoining the corner of Hanover street, which they acquired recently. The grantor is the Sydney Real Estate Trust. The present owners now control a frontage of 110 feet, which is considered one of the most valuable corners in that section of the city. The assessed value of both estates is \$85,800 on the land and \$2000 on the buildings. There are 2083 square feet in the lot. Bruce & Holl were the brokers in the transaction. This property is one of the old landmarks of the North End, and the last one of the undeveloped parcels in that vicinity.

### GOOD SIZE ROXBURY SALE.

A block of 11 frame houses and 11,520 square feet of land at the junction of Elmwood and King streets, Roxbury, were sold by Ada T. Hayden to Frank D. Jacobs. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$13,500, of which \$7000 is the rating on the land.

### OTHER LATE TRANSACTIONS.

Susan E. Epworth has purchased from Mary W. Willis and another the frame house and 9000 feet of land at 92 Dix street, Dorchester. The total rating is \$5100, of which the land carries \$1600.

William H. Smith of Boston has sold a house and 2011 feet of land on Fremont and Jefferson streets, Winthrop. Mrs. Martha A. Purdy of Boston, the purchaser, will improve and occupy. The balance of the land, extending along Jefferson street, will be put on the market. Floyd & Tucker were the brokers.

Atwood & Patten have sold two lots of land at Ranlett grove, Billerica. They are numbered 23 and 24, are located on Osceola lane, and contain 15,000 feet. Henry V. Rawlings and Edgar O. Parker, the purchasers, will erect a bungalow. The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for Charles A. Williams his general farm known as the "Fairview Farm," on

been discovered in various places and there is good authority for believing that extensive coal beds exist. Lignite of an excellent quality is distributed over a large area and only awaits railroad facilities to furnish fuel for industrial purposes and must prove an important factor in the development of the country.

### NORTH DAKOTA STALWARTS WIN.

BISMARCK, N. D.—Returns from the primary election in North Dakota are not complete, but it is known that the stalwart faction of the Republican ticket has won a majority of state officers and split even with the insurgents on the congressional ticket, each side getting one congressman and one senator.

### ANOTHER STEP TO RAISE YANKEE.

WASHINGTON.—The navy department has agreed to pay the Arbutle Company \$71,000 for the raising of the collier Nero and the firm has agreed again to undertake the raising of the transport Yankee, which has been under water for nearly two years.

### EIGHTY-FOUR IN CONSUL TEST.

WASHINGTON.—The largest class of applicants for positions in the consular service that ever appeared before state department officials took the examination here Thursday. There were 84 candidates.

### ASHER C. HINDS NOMINATED.

PORTLAND, Me.—Asher C. Hinds was nominated to succeed Congressman Amos T. Allen as representative from the first Maine district at the Republican congressional convention Thursday.

the Wendell road, in Warwick, comprising 30 acres of land, a 14-room farm house flanked by a pine grove, cattle barn, horse stable and numerous outbuildings, an apple orchard and a tract of woodland. P. Campbell of Dennisport, the purchaser, has already taken possession.

### BUILDING NOTICES.

Notices of intention to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Beacon st. 55; S. V. R. Crosby, Wm. G. Rantoul; brick dwelling.  
Columbus ave. 800; B. Gordon, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick townhouse.  
Perth st. 46; Josephine Perran, M. M. Kaiman; brick townhouse.  
Juniper st. 25; Mrs. Arthur Saunders, W. H. McElroy; brick dwelling.  
Stanton st. 1; R. C. Archibald of Boston, W. H. Andrews; brick townhouse.  
Saratoga st. 1024; H. L. Buswell; wood storage.  
Howland st. 122 and 126; Louis Flinn, W. E. Clarke; wood townhouse.  
Metropolitan ave. 229, rear; Richard Koett; wood lot shed.  
Dorchester ave. 1833-1837; Chas. C. Ryder, G. A. Hooper; wood dwelling.  
Hebron st. 62; John Strand; wood dwelling.  
Colorado st. 101; Patrick J. King; wood dwelling.  
Chelsea st. 432; C. Fucello; alter dwelling.  
Trenton st. 69; Putnam st.; Barnabas Eldridge; alter stone and dwelling.  
Everett st. 105; Wm. Kaufman; alter townhouse.  
Rutherford ave.; B. & M. R. R.; alter office, etc.  
Franklin st. 47 Arch st.; estate J. M. Sears, James S. Lee; alter mercantile.  
Geneva ave. 452 to 99 Dakota st.; H. W. Bursaw; more dwelling.  
Westville st. 25; A. Gordon; alter dwelling.  
Western ave. 124, rear; Griffith-Kelver & Co., alter mill.

## OXFORD TO SEND PARTY TO EGYPT

LONDON.—Arrangements have been made by Oxford University for some exploration expeditions to be made in Nubia and the Egyptian Soudan during next winter, the object being to eventually establish an annual expedition under the auspices of the university. The authorities of the Louvre and the Berlin Museum have consented to cooperate, and it has been decided that the objects found shall be equally divided between the department of antiquities in Khartoum and those who find them.

### UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Delivering the commencement oration Thursday at the University of Michigan, President Faunce of Brown referred to aerial navigation as the latest example of new conditions. He mentioned forestry, philanthropic superintendents and private secretaries as callings which had never existed until recently.

### WANTED—Two good sign writers (or fine lettering); steady work. Apply or write to M. MURHEAD, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—First-class cabinet maker and finisher. A. C. BIRNIE CO., Ludlow, Mass.

WANTED—15 first-class carpenters at once. Apply to DILLON BROS., Franklin, Mass. Hayward's garage.

WANTED—At once, a young experienced man to work in store; one that can write sign. At J. J. BROWN, new store, THE MODEL CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE, 208 270 South Main st., Fall River, Mass.

WANTED—Ship joiners for cabinet makers; give references; experienced and price; good opportunity; no labor troubles. Write FREDERICK A. BENNETT, box 107, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—An experienced ruling machine feeder. C. F. WEST, 7 Federal st., Boston.

WANTED—Good interior work marble polishers; position in Vermont. Apply to VERMONT MARBLE CO., 10 Thacher st., Boston.

WANTED—Two good upholsterers. Apply to FAIRBURN FURNITURE CO., Boston.

WANTED—Blacksmith; a steady man who can do shoeing and jobbing. OLIN L. FULLER, Billerica, Mass.

WANTED—15 men to work at brick yard HOLYOKE BRICK CO., Williamsett, Mass.

WANTED—25 carpenters; open shop; wages 41 cents hour. MASTER BUILDERS ASSN., Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED—Shoe stitchers. W. H. NUTT SHOE CO., 463 Commercial st., Boston.

WOODMEN—Men wanted to cut and peel pulp wood in the Connecticut river; 2¢ per cord and more for those who stay till season closes. CHESHIRE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 100 N. Main st., Boston.

WOOD WORKERS—All kinds, carpenters, bench hands; call 8-30 to 12 M. BAY STATE MERCANTILE AGENCY, room 3, 485 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAN wanted as night switchboard operator. COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, opposite State House, Boston.

COMPANION—Young woman of refinement, useful, to assist in light household duties in a small family in a near suburb, in exchange for room and board; time to oneself for study or other work; best references required. D 551, Monitor office.

COMPANION—MOTHER'S HELPER wanted; young woman to assist in household duties; address in writing. Address BROWN, Crow's Pt., Hingham, Mass.

BOOK SEWERS, folders, wire stitchers, numbering machine girl, UNION BOOK BINDING CO., 15 Columbia st., Boston.

COMPANION—Young woman of refinement, useful, to assist in light household duties in a small family in a near suburb, in exchange for room and board; time to oneself for study or other work; best references required. D 551, Monitor office.

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# Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your advertisement on the blank on page 2. Space is not given under this classification for persons wanted to handle goods on commission or for soliciting business patronage.

A Two-Cent Stamp on an Envelope containing your

"Help Want" Ad.

filled out on the Blank found on Page 2 of this paper is the total cost to you for a week's

Free insertion of such Ad.

The Monitor

is willing to help you find help, or help you find work

It does all but supply the stamp

You must do that or leave the Ad. with a Newsdealer who will send it in.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT wanted at the Idahurst Dairy; young man; must be strictly temperate. Apply in person to WM. G. HANCOCK, 131 Commercial st., East Braintree, Mass.

BLACKSMITH wanted; a first-class horsehoeer and jobber; permanent place for a good man. G. A. GLEASON, East Braintree, Mass., Box 284.

BLANK BOOK FINISHER, also to work on printed work; a steady position for a good, reliable man. Address THE B. B. & P. CO., 181 State st., Bridgeport, Conn.

BOOKBINDER wanted; finisher; good letter; one who is used to small type on fine library work; steady position; union wages. Address C. A. HILCKEN, 202 Thames st., Newport, R. I.

BOY 16 yrs. wanted to learn kodak printing and developing; one with some experience preferred. LINDSAY, 15 School st., Boston.

CARPENTERS, \$22 week; also second hands, \$15 week; mill hands, planer, cabinet maker; all kinds of wood workers; call 8-20 to 12 M. BAY STATE MERCANTILE AGENCY, room 3, 485 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

CARRIAGE WOODWORKER wanted; steady job for a first-class man. G. H. SNELL, 49 County st., Attleboro, Mass.

CLEANER and PRESSER of white clothes wanted; good place for a right party. Apply 907 East Second st., Boston.

CLOTHING SALESMEN wanted; those having personal retail trade; to connect themselves with wholesale clothing house; exceptional inducements offered. B 506, Monitor office.

EXPERIENCED CHOCOLATE DIPPER. Apply at Lowry's, 447 Commercial st., Boston.

FARMER AND WIFE wanted all year around on chicken and aqua farm on Cape Cod run as summer residence. B 382, Monitor office.

FARMER—Good milker and all-around farm hand wanted; good pay to right person. L. B. HALL, R. F. D., Chelmsford, Mass.

FARMER, good milker, on farm near Keene, \$25 per month and expenses. CHESHIRE EMP. AGENCY, Keene, N. H.

FARM HANDS wanted; steady positions. T. J. FOLEY, 107 Hancock st., Springfield, Mass.

GLASS CUTTER on art glass shades. Apply giving experience. INTER-NATIONAL SHADE CO., 46 Harrison ave., Springfield, Mass.

GRIDDLE MAN wanted for night work; must be reliable and have previous experience; good wages. CHILDS, 607 Washington st., Boston.

NIGHT CLERK—Reliable man wanted as night clerk and watchman at The Grand, Mont Vernon, N. H.; light duties, moderate pay; best character references required; give particulars.

INSTRUCTOR AND COMPANION for a young man; salary \$1000 per year. Address: Mrs. T. J. JEFFERSON, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

JOB PRESSMAN wanted at once; good shop, good pay. Apply to THE MONT PRINTING CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

JOB COMPOSITOR wanted. H. DANIEL & CO., 29 Otis st., Boston.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR, wishing to summer at Portland (Cape May) will be guaranteed all subsiding desired; state speed. LIBBY & SMITH, Portland, Me.

LIVERY STABLE FOREMAN wanted at once; must be experienced and first-class. F. C. GRANT, Boston, Mass.

MAN wanted on friction calendar in rubber factory. Apply to CLIFTON MFG. CO., 65 Brookline ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

MAN wanted, preferably student, to assume morning and evening duties in exchange for basement room. J. GRISWOLD, 422 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

MEN wanted at once; 25 granite-paving cutters, 6 granite quarrymen, 1 tool sharpener. L. R. PALMER & SON, Grantville, Mass.

PACKER wanted, wholesale dry goods, packing and general work; some experience, strong and reliable. F. A. FOSTER & CO., Inc., 322-330 Summer st., Boston.

PAINT GRINDER—Expert paint grinder wanted; one with a general knowledge of the paint business preferred; state experience, references and salary wanted. HAMPDEN PAINT & CHEMICAL CO., Springfield, Mass.

PIANO TRIMMER; first-class workman on uprights wanted. KRAFT PIANO CO., 593 Harrison ave., Boston.

SALESMAN of furnishing goods wanted; must be a good stock man. Address, with references, A. J. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Union st., Lynn, Mass.

SALESMAN—Splendid opportunity for a real estate salesman; must have best references; good opening for the right man. P 584, Monitor office.

SPECIAL SERVICE—Journeyman electrician; steady work for good man. THE WILKINSON CO., INC., 138 Purchase st., New Bedford, Mass.

TWO MEN wanted; must be temperate and good milkers. BRADSTREET FARM, 7 Bridge st., Danvers, Mass.

WANTED—General clerk, farm hand, man and wife for private estate, housekeeper, waitresses, chambermaids, girl for general store, and a few others; experienced girls. ESSEX MERCANTILE & EMPLOYMENT ASSN., Salem Theater bldg., Salem, Mass.

WANTED—Two good sign writers (or fine lettering); steady work. Apply or write to M. MURHEAD, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—First-class cabinet maker and finisher. A. C. BIRNIE CO., Ludlow, Mass.

WANTED—15 first-class carpenters at once. Apply to DILLON BROS., Franklin, Mass. Hayward's garage.

WANTED—At once, a young experienced man to work in store; one that can write sign. At J. J. BROWN, new store, THE MODEL CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE, 208 270 South Main st., Fall River, Mass.

WANTED—Ship joiners for cabinet makers; give references; experienced and price; good opportunity; no labor troubles. Write FREDERICK A. BENNETT, box 107, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—An experienced ruling machine feeder. C. F. WEST, 7 Federal st., Boston.

WANTED—Good interior work marble polishers; position in Vermont. Apply to VERMONT MARBLE CO., 10 Thacher st., Boston.

WANTED—Two good upholsterers. Apply to FAIRBURN FURNITURE CO., Boston.

WANTED—Blacksmith; a steady man who can do shoeing and jobbing. OLIN L. FULLER, Billerica, Mass.

WANTED—15 men to work at brick yard HOLYOKE BRICK CO., Williamsett, Mass.

WANTED—25 carpenters; open shop; wages 41 cents hour. MASTER BUILDERS ASSN., Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED—Shoe stitchers. W. H. NUTT SHOE CO., 463 Commercial st., Boston.

WOODMEN—Men wanted to cut and peel pulp wood in the Connecticut river; 2¢ per cord and more for those who stay till season closes. CHESHIRE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 100 N. Main st., Boston.

WOOD WORKERS—All kinds, carpenters, bench hands; call 8-30 to 12 M. BAY STATE MERCANTILE AGENCY, room 3, 485 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAN wanted as night switchboard operator. COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, opposite State House, Boston.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COMPETENT GIRL wanted for general housework in a small family in a modern apartment. HOLMAN, 19 Water st., Dorchester, Mass.

COMPOSITOR wanted, young woman; one familiar with book work preferred. Apply ROGERS PRESS, Dedham.

COOKS, second and general girls; good situation for willing, capable girls. Apply to MISS MCCREHAN, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st.

COOKS, eight, wanted; also general housework; girls capable and steady employment; good wages for experienced help. Call at 1388 Harvard sq., Employment Bureau, room 1, Cambridge, phone 293.

COOK AND SECOND MAID for small summer hotel; state experience and wages. LIGHTFOOT, BROOKS, Stoneleigh-in-the-Pines, Bridgton, Me.

DRESSMAKER and seamstress wanted at once; used to working together; preferred references required. DUREE, 12 Charles st., Boston.

## BOSTON AND N. E.







## CHARTER IS GRANTED FOR MILLION DOLLAR FISH MARKET WHARF

A million dollar corporation for the purpose of financing the lease of land and the construction of the pier in South Boston for the new site of the Boston fish market, has been granted a charter in Massachusetts.

Some day next week, to be decided later, there will be a meeting of the stockholders in the new enterprise, known as the Boston Fish Market Corporation, at 17½ T wharf, for the purpose of electing a permanent organization and the election of a board of officers and directors.

The \$1,000,000 capital, divided into 10,000 shares, par \$100, has nearly all been subscribed by local fish interests. The incorporators are wholesale fish dealers and comprise John R. Neal, W. J. O'Brien, E. A. Rich, M. P. Shaw, F. J. O'Hara, N. D. Freeman, J. Burns, Jr., C. J. Whitman and L. B. Goodspeed.

The land is owned by the state and is just east of the Commonwealth pier in South Boston.

The construction of a pier 1200 feet long and 300 feet wide will be begun as soon as possible, so that it may be completed within two years, that the corporation may then begin the construction of the market buildings. The New Haven railroad will construct a spur track to the pier.

## MAYOR OBJECTS AGAIN TO CHOICE FOR MERIT BOARD

Appointment of Frank Foxcroft to the Civil Service Commission by Governor Draper Is Criticized.

Mayor Fitzgerald again takes occasion to express his views on the question of the appointment of Frank Foxcroft to succeed himself on the board of civil service commissioners, issuing a statement after being advised of the action by Governor Elen S. Draper. The mayor said:

"Protests sufficient have been made for Governor Draper to see his way clear to appoint a Boston man for the commission. If our city charter had been put before the people this civil service proposition, which relates to the power of the mayor's appointments, would not have been accepted, and there are other features of the charter which would have failed to pass.

"We made that proposition to the Governor in as fair and as public-spirited a manner as we could. Mr. Foxcroft lives in Cambridge, Mr. Warren in Dedham and Mr. Curtis in Hingham. They are thus not a part of the life of this community. We suggested no candidate in Mr. Foxcroft's place. That was left wholly in the wisdom of the Governor. But we were ignored."

## NEW NOVA SCOTIA STEAMER SAILED FROM CITY TODAY

The Boston Is the First Liner to Leave This Port for Digby for More Than Twenty Years.

The first steamer to sail from Boston for Digby, N. S., for more than 20 years, left here at noon today, when the steamer Boston inaugurated the new service of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company between the two ports. The people of Digby have arranged fittingly to celebrate the occasion when the vessel arrives there Saturday. More than 250 passengers booked for the first sailing, and the steamer, also, has a heavy freight.

The Boston has been the winter boat in the service to Yarmouth, and she has the reputation of being one of the best sea boats coming to Boston. She will make two sailings weekly between here and Digby.

## WAKEFIELD PLANS FOURTH REJOICING

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The following list of events arranged for the safe Fourth celebration here Monday is expected to make the celebration the best in the town's history: Sunrise, noon and sunset, ringing of bells; 9 a. m. children's entertainment at town hall; 10:30 a. m. amateur athletic sports for boys at park; 1:30 p. m. amateur sports for men and boys over 15 and for older and younger girls; 2:30 p. m. band concert at pagoda; 3:30 p. m. professional sports for men; 8 p. m. band concert; 8:30 p. m. display of fireworks on park shore of lake Quannapowitt.

The celebration will be paid for from an appropriation made by the town. The Fourth of July committee is: Michael Low, chairman; George W. Abbott, secretary; Fred E. Bunker, treasurer.

**LIGHTSHIP TO BE OVERHAULED.** The cross-rip lightship Nantuxet Shoals is to be brought to the shipyard of Richard T. Green Company, Chelsea, to undergo a thorough overhauling, at a cost of \$1151. A contract has also been entered into by the lightship officials with the Submarine Signal Company for a submarine bell buoy, to cost \$1100, which will be located at Peaked Hill bar, off Cape Cod.

## Korea's Absorption Near

Japan will take final step as soon as troops are ready—Port Arthur open.



GREAT SOUTH GATE OF SEOUL, KOREA.

In front of this gate the railroad from the south and the ports nearest Japan halts. The resident general, the Japanese officer in charge of Korea, resides in the capital.

TOKIO—There is every reason to believe that an announcement of the annexation of Korea by Japan is imminent. In accordance with the convention recently made between Korea and Japan, the Korean Emperor has recently issued an edict delegating to the Japanese government the police administration of the country.

This is the first step and the final step will be taken when Korea is practically under guard. The garrisons are being steadily strengthened.

Lieut. Gen. Viscount Terauchi, the Japanese resident-general of Korea, will leave for Seoul, the Korean capital, on July 15 to confer with Emperor Yi.

Syok of Korea, who is reported to be in a complaisant state of mind in view of the ample provision which has been made for him and his immediate family.

The announcement of the opening of Port Arthur to the shipping of all nations, commencing today, is published in the Official Gazette.

The decision some months ago of the Japanese government to open Port Arthur as a free commercial port of entry caused some surprise, as this meant its elimination as a point of strategy for military and naval movements, and its development as a commercial city. One of the great advantages of the port is that it is free from ice in the winter.

## What Other Editors Are Saying

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with the probable effects of the new postal savings bank bill on financial conditions and thrift:

WASHINGTON (D. C.) HERALD.—In the small towns where there are no savings banks the new government industry will be a boon indeed, and it will result in keeping a lot of money right at home where it was earned and where its investment will do the most good.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—The postal savings bank bill is a triumph of the first magnitude against the contentions set against it. Those who believed that it was purely a lunatic measure have had their eyes opened. It will be one of the constructive measures of national breadth to the credit of the administration.

TROY (N. Y.) TIMES.—There are post offices everywhere, and back of them stand the power and credit of the United States. There is no question that the creation of savings banks in connection therewith will prove a great inducement to the people to place their savings where they will be secure, and that thus thrift will be greatly stimulated.

ILLINOIS STATE JOURNAL.—In one respect, at least, postal savings banks will be of benefit to other banking institutions. They will attract and bring to light many thousands of dollars which timidly hide in old stockings and rat holes. This hidden wealth ultimately will reach the banks and through them will be put to work.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.—The idea of having a bank that will guarantee deposits against all financial panics, bankruptcies and other catastrophes has long been an enchanting dream of the American people, and the realization of this dream in the fact that the government of the United States is going to take care of their money will meet every possible demand.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.) JOURNAL.—The money deposited in the postal banks will be a steady influence against stringency in the money market and of value in case of unnecessary panic.

ATLANTA (Ga.) CONSTITUTION.—The proponents of the measure have cleverly provided that the postal deposits may be invested in government bonds, thus throwing over the proposed legislation that constitutional provision which covers the borrowing of money on the credit of the United States. The bonded debt of the United States has been reduced below \$1,000,000. Postal deposits are expected to far exceed that amount. Whether the new measure will incite to extravagance and new bond issues, cannot be now foreseen clearly.

LOUISVILLE HERALD.—Congress knew that when the President insisted on the bill's passage he had the people behind him. It knew that if it failed it would have to reckon not alone with Mr. Taft but with its constituents. Knowing these things, men whose private interests and individual inclinations were against the measure, subordinated them to give effect to the voice of the country. We are making progress.

WALL STREET JOURNAL.—The law is enacted and there is nothing to be said. The same financial element of the United States (which did not create the condition) will now have to shoulder the burden of making it safely operative. All that can be said now is that the

greater the public deposits secured the more difficult and dangerous the task will be.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.—We need it for the aliens, mainly in our cities, who have actually paid the government as high as \$25,000 in a single year as fees for taking care of \$8,000,000 or so of their money. We need it for the inhabitants of 32 of our states who are so lacking in savings bank facilities that all together they possess only one and six tenths per cent of the money now deposited in savings banks.

## SUFFOLK DEEDS REGISTRY WILL MOVE SATURDAY

Transfer of Office and Records to New Court House Addition Will Require Till Regular Opening Tuesday.

Suffolk registry of deeds will begin to move tomorrow and the transfer will continue until after the Fourth. It goes to its new quarters in the court house on the top floor of the new addition in Pemberton square. It is to have 15,000 feet of floor space, twice what it has had up to date.

Register of Deeds Fitzgerald decided to begin moving tomorrow, so as to have the job completed with the opening of business Tuesday. The moving will not prevent persons desiring to complete their transfers and pass papers in the old quarters then, but they may find it more to their convenience to wait, if possible, until Tuesday.

## ENDS LIGHTHOUSE POSITIONS TODAY

Col. Frederic V. Abbot today ceased to be engineer for the first and second lighthouse districts and Lieutenant Commander William L. Cutler, U. S. N., retired, gave up the post of lighthouse inspector for both districts. The two posts have been abolished, but both officers have received orders from President Taft continuing them, for the present, as heads of the departments, with no other official titles than consulting engineer or inspector and aid to the new lighthouse commissioner, G. R. Putnam, who took office in Washington today.

Colonel Abbot's last act was to submit to Washington the annual report of the lighthouse districts in which he recommends a new lighthouse tender for the first district, to cost about \$200,000. He also recommends repairs to a number of light stations and vessels.

AMERICAN SQUADRON SAILS. RIO JANEIRO.—The American squadron sailed Thursday. The President has signed a decree nominating delegates to the pan-American congress, as previously announced.

ITALIAN BRONZES AT AUCTION. LONDON.—The Stainton collection of early Italian bronzes was sold at auction Thursday. One figure of a helmeted man sold for £2205.

# Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

### REAL ESTATE

60-ACRE FARM FOR \$3000 CASH—18 acres tillage, 17 pasture, 21 wood, 2 pine, 2 cranberry bog; cottage 7 rooms; barn with cellar; apples, pears, grapes; never failing spring; near electric; 1½ mile to R. R.; good schools; good neighborhood; must be sold to settle estate; good opportunity for man who wants a sunny farm. Apply to WM. A. BARTLETT, Elm St., Franklin, Mass.

DO YOU WANT TEXAS LANDS? Then come to East Texas, where no irrigation is needed, no crop failures, where oranges and figs grow as well as best cotton and corn, where you get cool sea breezes in summer and winters are always mild; tracts of 50 acres to 6000 acres can be had at \$15 per acre. Address R. F. CAMERON, Liberty, Tex.

FOR FARM LANDS IN Sacramento valley address REED & ELLIOTT, 1015 4th St., Sacramento, Calif.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

TO SUBLET IN BROOKLINE for July and August, elegant apartment, 6 outside, large rooms and bath; Beacon St., near Strathmore rd.; lease from September on; reasonable terms. Apply 176 Federal St., room 322.

FOR RENT—From Aug. 1, furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath; 15 min. from Copley sq.; convenient to Chestnut Hill and Allston cars. Suite 6, 6 Park drive, Brookline. Tel. Brookline 2203-1.

FURNISHED SUITE to let for summer; 5 rooms and bath; everything for immediate housekeeping. 81 Gainsboro st., apt. 1.

For newly furnished suites apply FLEMING BROS., Boston, 168 Massachusetts ave.,

6-ROOM apartment, immediate possession, very desirable location near Symphony hall. Apply 211 Huntington av.

6 GARRISON ST.—Finely furnished suite 3 rooms, bath, new piano, for summer. Suite 3, Tel. 21903 B. R.

### BUSINESS CHAMBERS

FINEST STUDIO IN BOSTON With living room combined. Especially adapted to use of practitioner, ladies' tailor, dressmaker or dentist. Every convenience. Rent reduction until Sept. 1. ALLEN, HALL & CO., 384 Boylston st.

## REGULATE SMOKING AUTOS BY NEW LAW TODAY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Smoking automobiles are "outlawed" in New York city today. An amendment to the sanitary code, which prohibits the emission of smoke from motor cars, went into effect here this morning.

Every garage in the city has been supplied with a copy of the amended law by the National Highway Protective Association. The new statute provides that the chauffeur of a smoking automobile may be arrested and taken to the nearest police court, where he will be charged with a misdemeanor and fined or imprisoned, as provided by the code.

## PLAYGROUND OPEN TODAY IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass.—The North Common and Little Canada (Aiken street) playgrounds are in use today, according to schedule, under supervision, opening at 8:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. The playground on the South common will open Wednesday, July 6.

A preliminary meeting of the supervisors who are engaged for the playground work was held Thursday afternoon in Middlesex hall, and there were present also Judge John J. Pickman and Harvey B. Greene of the park commission. Supt. Charles A. Whitte and members of the joint committee from the College Club and Middlesex Women's Club, who will continue to give the work their assistance.

## MR. SWANSON MAY SUCCEED DANIEL

RICHMOND, Va.—It is the general belief that in due time Governor Mann will appoint ex-Governor Swanson to fill out the unexpired term of John Warlick Daniel in the United States Senate. Congressman Flood, Speaker Byrd of the House of Delegates, and others have also been mentioned.

The appointment will be for the remainder of the present term. Senator Daniel was reelected for the ensuing term of six years, beginning next March. For this the Governor will appoint also until the meeting of the next session of the General Assembly, in January, 1912.

## BOSTON'S ALUMNI STILL SEEK CASH

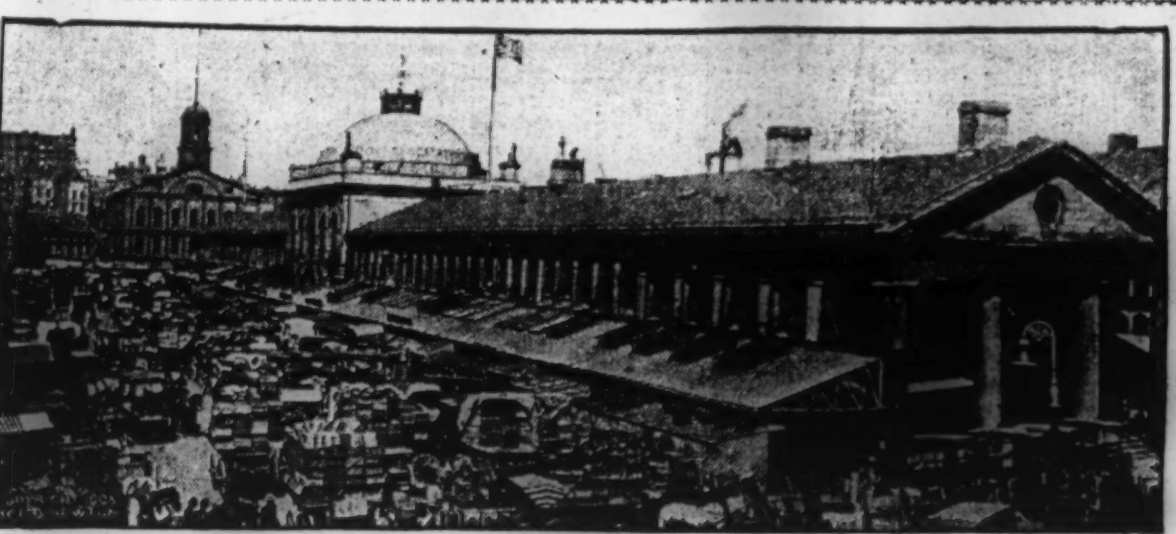
A number of the alumni of Boston University, representing the law and medical schools, are continuing the quest for subscriptions to the university fund, despite the fact that the \$400,000 originally sought was fully pledged on June 11.

These men believed that the enthusiasm that was aroused in behalf of a greater endowment for their alma mater was too good to let end at this time.

## NAVY YARD SHOPS ARE BEING MOVED

Rear Admiral William Swift, retired, who was formerly commander of the Charleston navy yard and commander Henry E. Parmenter, retired, who is at present one of the general inspectors of navy yards, are both at the Charleston navy yard today in connection with the transfer of the equipment department shops and work to the machinery and hulls divisions, which will take place today, the equipment bureau of the navy having been abolished.

## Most Famous Market in the World



FANEUIL HALL MARKET. LENGTH 500 FEET. WIDTH 60 FEET.

## SHATTUCK & JONES FISH

TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND. NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

## ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS Special attention given family orders

## ARTHUR T. CUMMINGS, Inc. FRUITERER

83 and 85 Faneuil Hall Market

Boston, Mass.

### WHERE TO MARKET

WILSON'S MARKET 220 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Open until 6:30 P. M.; Saturdays 10 P. M. CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY, JULY 4th Prime Beef, Broilers, Chickens, Fancy Groceries and Fruits IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES ASK ABOUT WHAT WE HAVE NEW Telephone B. R. 21457

### Houses for the Summer

AT WINTHROP BEACH—A completely furnished house, all modern conveniences; 1 minute from station and beach; to rent for July and August also for winter if desired. Apply at 20 Tewksbury st., Wintthrop Beach, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET On shore of Lake Umbagog, Pembroke, Mass., 4 room cottage fully furnished; modern conveniences; call between 12 and 1. C. J. HARRISON, Boston.

TO LET to a printer, electrician, painter, cigar or shagbucker, 1 or 2 rooms, up 1 flight, at 194 Faneuil Hall sq. Call between 12 and 1. C. J. HARRISON, Boston.

44 UPTON ST. Two square rooms, well furnished, running water, h. w. heat, \$2.50, one on bathroom floor; also 1 side room, \$1.50.

NICE, AIRY ROOM for one or two, as desired; view of city; RICH. RICHMOND, 34 Howe st., Dorchester.

162 HUNTINGTON AVE. Large and small rooms; tourists accommodated; telephone.

ROOMS—NEW YORK THE CONNEAUT, 371 CENTRAL PARK WEST, COLEMAN 9th ST. Ideal summer home; dining room top floor; roof promenade; elevator service; home cooking. A. K. DICK, Manager.

79TH ST., 135 WEST—Cool, desirable room; sun, guests; convenient to subway or pier; excellent table. MRS. G. M. SWEET.

31ST ST., 39 AVE. NEW YORK, near Madison ave. Rooms, single or en suite; home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

WHILE primal and secondary education have been left, by the act of Union, to the provincial council of each province of the Union of South Africa, the question of higher education has been placed under the direction of the Union Parliament itself, and the fact that there is to be one authority controlling higher education in South Africa is focusing attention on the possible establishment of a single teaching university for the entire country. Before the likelihood of such an institution in the near future can be adequately gauged it is necessary to consider what is the present state of affairs in South Africa as regards the question of higher education.

The special Capetown correspondent of the London Morning Post, a journal which has always taken a great interest in educational problems, contributes, in this connection, an interesting summary of the position of affairs at the present moment. He states that the Cape University, which controls higher education in South Africa at this time, is modeled on what the London University used to be before its reconstitution in 1909; in other words it is an examining board under the name of a university. It has no residential features and no teaching staff; it simply holds examinations once

a year, and, as the result of these examinations, confers B. A. or M. A. degrees, as the case may be, and also the degree of LL. B., a degree which is necessary for admission to the South African bar, as well as certain mining and surveying certificates.

The actual teaching is carried out by the colleges at Capetown, Stellenbosch, Grahamstown, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg. All these colleges are quite separate from one another, nor have they had any connection with the Cape University beyond the fact that they all enter their students for and accept its degrees. The Cape University, on its part, has made a rule that no professor can be appointed as an examiner for any examination at which his pupils attend.

The results of this system are generally condemned. For one thing it makes the mere obtaining of a degree the great aim both of the student and of the teacher, since the colleges are judged by their success in obtaining degrees for those who study them. Again, owing to the rule mentioned above, coupled with the fact that, in a country like South Africa, the number of qualified men is distinctly small, the Cape University is limited, as regards examinations, to men of extremely doubtful qual-

ifications, or, where their qualifications are otherwise sound, to men who have adopted some other profession than that of teaching and whose knowledge, consequently, is somewhat behind the times.

The result of all this is that the degrees granted by the Cape University have not the value of those granted by English and Scottish universities, the standard is low, and the colleges are committed to a policy of "cramming."

Various remedies have been proposed. One is a federal union of the existing colleges with the Cape University, another the granting of a university charter to those colleges which can provide the necessary standard of teaching and equipment, and yet a third the establishment of a single teaching university for the whole of South Africa.

The first of these remedies is the easiest, but it is difficult to see how it is any particular improvement on the existing system. The second seems more

satisfactory, but as it is doubtful whether either the number of students or the endowments available would justify its inception, there does not seem much chance of its being decided on. The only alternative is the establishment of a single teaching university for the whole of South Africa. It will be seen that this would reduce the various existing colleges to mere public schools, a state of affairs they are not likely to appreciate. Then again, in a country of the size of South Africa, the question of the site would probably give rise to further difficulties. Moreover the Cape University would cease to exist, a consummation which can hardly be expected to commend itself to the examining staff of that institution.

In view of all these considerations it will be interesting to see what steps the Union Parliament will take to place the whole question of higher education in South Africa on a satisfactory footing.

## OF BARGAIN HUNTING

MENFOLK are wont to wax supercilious over certain vagaries of the fair sex, but this is because they do not understand. Perhaps these peculiar traits none is more incomprehensible to the average man than a woman's passion for bargain hunting. The masculine intellect can take in of this prepossession only the fact that the huntress wishes to get something for nothing and that she usually gets nothing for a considerable something of time, temper and money.

Yet man has himself from the beginning of time loved the chase. Hunting has been his supremest joy, so much so that to make himself in any degree interesting to him woman has had to assume the guise of a quarry and appear to flee him whom she is actually luring to his mate (let not the printer man spell that with an f).

So selfish is mankind's love of hunting, of daring exploit, of risk by field and flood, that he debarred woman from

a share in such pastimes, so long as he was able. Woman must stay quiet at home while the man as hunter, as buccancer, as soldier, as explorer, as investigator into nature's secrets, as exploiter of commerce and manufacture in the modern chase for gold, set daily forth to fresh delights. Even today there is a good solid body of masculine public opinion (and masculine-made opinion put into the lips of daughters and wives) which disputes woman's right to join in the race for human satisfactions beyond the mere feeding and clothing of the body. Small wonder that in the one concern—that of clothes—where men have granted her full freedom woman has lavished the riches of her enthusiasm and zeal and has shown in the pursuit of such a never-to-be-come-up-with quarry as "something for nothing" the full force of her indefatigable, ever-renewing hope.

For the man the pleasures of the chase are clearly not in the prey he captures by lurking at midnight near a flaring torch set to attract the gentle inquisitive things of the forest, or by rising before dawn to cower shivering among the haunts of the wild birds, or of the pathetically tame things fattened for his pleasure. The fisherman with a full string is not always so well rewarded as he who recounts his loss of that most remarkable leviathan. Your real sportsman enjoys too the scene of his avocation. There are the quiet beauties of nature, a change from the daily routine, and always the chance of the extraordinary, or other fabled creature of some enchanted forest region. One never knows what he may find; and though the prey brought home be nothing better

than a too confiding little rabbit or hare, the day has been full of the thrill of the possible minotaur.

Now transfer this setting to the jungle of the department store on bargain Monday. For trees and woodflowers show floating banners of flowery silks and misty veillings; or those offerings of the milliner's counters that do put to blush nature's utmost gorgeousness. For the friendly association of dog or friend put the feminine companionship. Then for excitement the possibility of some day striking what will really prove to be the golden fleece—after decades of being oneself the fleeced. Is it not seen that a woman will buy for the sake of the bargain things that she cannot possibly want? A lawn mower, when she has only the laundry to use it in; a coat to keep till the style comes around again (which it never does), or a bolt of magenta ribbon, or an ornamental bellows to hang on the radiator? She buys these things not because she wants them or because they are cheap—but just because. They are not the inexpressible something that lured her forth that morning, fondly expectant, but they are the best substitutes she can pick up, and ho! for better fortune another day.

When a woman does secure something approaching a bargain—a gown at a "markdown," after the season is so late that she has no more pleasures in it—or a rug of superior quality but ugly design—is her delight in what she has "bagged," anything like the extravagant gusto of her pursuit? Never, and this is the sufficient witness that what is here set forth is the true explanation of why women love a bargain day.

## Damascus: the Pearl of the East

By MRS. BANNON.

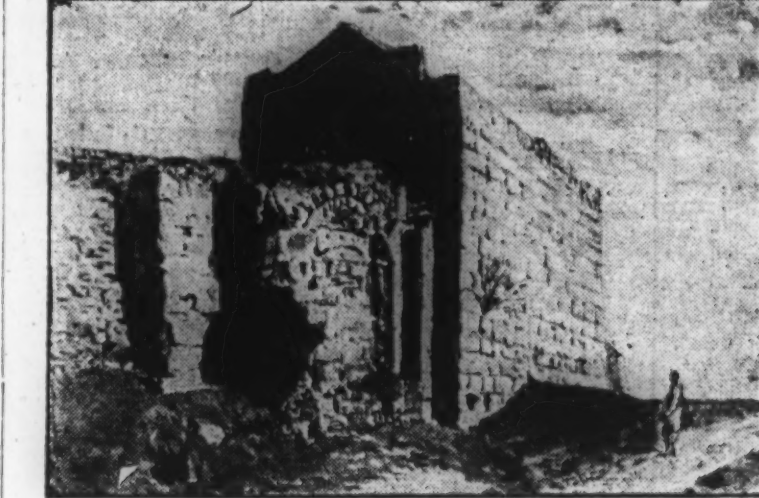
WHO that has visited Damascus, that most ancient of cities, "the pearl of the east," can forget his impression when, as he approached it from Antilebanon, it suddenly came into view?

Situated on a plain more than 2000 feet above sea level, its white houses, domes, and minarets are seen surrounded by a thick belt of green, the gardens, vineyards and park-like domains through which the Barada, the Abana of Scripture, and several canals wind like silver ribbons.

The castle and the great mosque are the principal buildings, but the bazaars are the great feature of Damascus, the emporium of the east, and the masses of color and the wonderful effects of light and shadow they present have made them the delight of painters like Roberts and Harper.

Here are displayed all the riches of the Orient: rare carpets and rugs from Persia and shawls, scarves and kerchiefs of every dye from the far interior of Asia, with gold and silver embroideries in exquisite taste or of barbaric splendor. Here is a stall sparkling with crystal and amber, while opposite a collection of jeweled daggers is seen and the gleam of gems from a dark recess. Now a faint odor of musk is perceptible or attar of roses and the fumes of incense floating upward.

There is no pavement, but the ground is hard from the tread of many feet, for a motley throng is ever passing to and fro, of turbaned men and of women closely veiled; vendors of sherbet rattling



(Drawn by Mrs. Bannon.)  
IN DAMASCUS.  
The wall down which St. Paul escaped.

their cups; a musician playing his tambourine; cavaliers or a train of camels slowly filing through; the scavenger dogs everywhere.

The long streets are dim and cool, being arched in high above, and through apertures the sunlight falls in misty streams on the gorgeous wares and moving multitudes beneath.

Damascus has, however, a place of even greater interest, at least for Christians, namely the scene of St. Paul's conversion.

It lies somewhere outside the city walls, on the old highway to Jerusalem, and the way to it is through "the street that is called Straight," past the house of Ananias, and that of Naaman, until the wall is reached. Over its beveled stones, from the tower that still commands the gateway, the fugitive, after his conversion, escaped from the fury of the Jewish soldiery, and the whole Bible narrative, so simple and pathetic, is given in the great apostle's own words.

## Time for a New Aristocracy

"May it not be the psychological hour to call for the creation of a new aristocracy of the simple life, of those who care for the reality and not for the shadow, for the true inward pleasure of the mind rather than for the external, evanescent show? May it not be high time to create a free-masonry of those who do not ask how much one has, nor how much one knows, but what one is? Gold, in the sense of riches, may be the root of all evil; but gold, in the sense of a standard of prices, can be the sole root of the evil of our increased cost of living."—J. Laurence Laughlin in Scribner.

## Use of Knowledge

Who learns and learns, but acts not what he knows,  
Is one who plows and plows, but never sows.  
—Selected.  
Spread the truth from pole to pole.  
—Addison.

## God's Garden

## LIFE.

Within my heart a thousand blossoms blow,  
Fragrant with the odors of His grace.  
Who maketh ev'ry living thing to grow,  
He makes my consciousness a verdant place.  
The seeds of virtue in my heart He sows,  
Scattering them with ever-lavish hand,  
The desert soil shall blossom as the rose,  
And fruit and flowers fill the barren land.

## TRUTH.

Thought-lilies, inspirations of His Truth,  
Roses of affection, deep in hue;  
Forget-me-nots of human gratitude,  
Hopes divine, all softly, brightly blue;  
E'en briars of disappointment springing there  
May yield a blossom pure as driven snow,  
Shedding a sweet fragrance ev'rywhere,  
Patience blooms when born of earthly woe.

## LOVE.

How shall I speak of that dear thought  
Of Love,  
Who wore the passion flower on his brow?  
He bore the purple bloom of mockery,  
His thorny crown sufficient for me now.  
And so my heart shall ever grow apace,  
Watered by God's dews of gentleness,  
Sunned by His love and zephyred by His grace,  
He makes a garden in the wilderness.  
—Belle A. Mundy.

## Nebraska

Nebraska, which was admitted to the Union only 43 years ago, is not commonly thought of as a state where centennial celebrations are yet in order. Nevertheless, the one hundredth anniversary of Bellevue, the first white settlement in the state, will be observed this year. It was founded as a trading post, and was a place of importance before the territory of Nebraska was organized.

## A Little Sunshine

If I can only bring a little sunshine  
Into the heart of another;  
If I can only by my living teach  
Some man the thought of a brother;  
If I can only tell one story which  
Is worth hearing, or eases a pain,  
My life may be humble, unnoticed by many,  
But I shall not have lived that  
Life in vain.  
—Rev. P. Gaster.

## Children's Department

## An Inventor's Story

The following story is sent to St. Nicholas by a young contributor:

About the year 1830 my great-grandfather invented the first combination lock. He had a workshop in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. After making a little safe, with a lock of the kind he had just invented, he took it to Wall Street and chained it securely to a lamppost. Inside he put a thousand dollars, and placed a sign on top announcing that any one who could open the lock, or in any other way get at the thousand dollars, could have the money.

After leaving the safe chained on

Wall Street a long time, he returned, and, upon opening it, found the \$1000 still inside.

After a while he sold the patent, and the lock has been developed into the present combination safe lock.

The safe is still in our family, and is very interesting. The lock was called by the patent combination lock.

The key is 6 1/4 inches long, and weighs 6 1/2 ounces. There are 16 tongues or wards on this key. By removing a screw on the end of the key, these wards can be changed and the key left on the safe, yet nobody can open it unless they know how it was arranged at first. At the time of the invention it was said that each key had 1,000,000 changes.

## Protecting the Robins

Lovers of birds will be gratified at the fact that Mrs. Russell Sage has given \$15,000 to be used in protecting the birds of the South, says the Washington Times. It is to be used in educational work in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and the Carolinas. Mrs. Sage before this last donation gave \$500 to start a special fund for the protection of the robin, the object being to prevent the extermination of this member of the feathered tribe. It appears the fondness of some people in the South for robin pie is reducing the numbers of the robin to an alarming extent.

No woman should be allowed to teach who is not very beautiful, at least inside. There is nothing so much inside the way real beauty does.—St. Louis Globe-Despatch.

## School Expenses

Cleveland is justly proud of the fact that it holds first place among cities of 300,000 population or more in respect to the proportion of school expenses to the total cost of city administration, says the Hartford Courant. In Cleveland the money spent on schools was 31.1 per cent of the entire expenditure. The schools cost \$4.01 for every inhabitant. In Chicago the cost is \$3.80, in Philadelphia \$4.04 and in St. Louis \$3.79.

Things that will wear are not to be had cheap. Whether it be a fabric or a principle, if it is to endure it must cost something. Glitter, tinsel, brilliant coloring, may all be had without much expense; but if we would have strength, firmness and permanence, we must pay for them.—Selected.

## "PEACE"

THE great Wayshower of mankind, Christ Jesus, said, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." This is not only a declaration of what peace is, but offers a modus operandi of obtaining that peace; the compassionate invitation of one who knew whereof he spake and was able to fulfill his promise.

The Bible says, "Acquaint now thyself with him (God), and be at peace"; and in the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "If men understood their real spiritual source to be all blessedness, they would struggle for recourse to the spiritual and be at peace" (p. 329). Christian Science, in line with the Scriptures, insists that mortals must begin to live differently if peace is to be secured. Spirit, Mind, and not matter must be made the starting point for all correct deduction and man must be discovered to be like unto Spirit; in other words, spiritual. If this does not come to pass, inharmonious will continue to reign. Christ Jesus proved this to be true, and through his understanding of man's spirituality he not only healed the sick and raised the dead, but he went farther into the realm of inanimate matter and proved, through this same understanding of the allness of Spirit, that he could still the storm, walk the waves, and feed the multitude, by these acts proving peace and harmony to

be the normal and spontaneous expression of spirituality. Some may question whether Jesus really did these works, but this is idle questioning in view of the fact that it is possible for the very questioner himself to prove that these works can be done, and that the law of God, good, is just as applicable to every human need today as it was nineteen hundred years ago. No one need take another's word in this matter, it is not a question of personality or veracity; it is simply a question of the proving of man's relation to God—the idea's relation to its Principle.

It is this "acquaintance" with God, with infinite Mind, which Job clearly saw, alone brings peace. The mortal must learn that material existence, with every belief that accompanies it, is but a passing mistake, a false sense of Life and what Life implies. Life, being divine Principle, must as surely be demonstrable as is mathematics or music. Jesus proved all action to be harmonious when based on Principle, and mankind must do likewise, for in no other way can it find peace. This is the "me" and the "I" to which Jesus referred to which all are to go and find rest. One finds little lack of willingness to go to God, but a woeful ignorance as to how to go. The first and great necessity is to remember that human knowledge is all away, hence it is not to be relied upon. Therefore the prime factor in going to God, who is in no way acknowledged or ac-

cepted by the material senses, is to go as a little child, laying aside all preconceived ideas, and in an attitude of quiet trust be willing to have that which is declared to be the very foundation of our existence lead you into the perfect way. In trusting this all-wise power naturally, and with confidence in good come peace and rest.

The present trend of human affairs is away from matter to Mind. Civilization is beginning to contemplate the hour and is growing restless for the time when "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Peace is the longing of the human heart, and its cry is not unanswered. Down the ages is reverberating the echo of the mighty but gentle Nazarene's "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you." The Truth which prompted this utterance is leading men away from materiality, or that which the world giveth, to the spiritual sense of all things, which God giveth. It is doing this through the destruction in individual consciousness of faith in matter, and it is establishing instead thereof the understanding that man and the universe, as the idea of God, is wholly spiritual now and forever, and is in consequence governed by the law of good alone. This is the "Peace of God, which passeth all (human) understanding," and in it is found eternal rest, the eternal activity of good.

## PRESIDENTIAL GOLF

A MOST illuminating story for the golfer is no doubt found in the sketch of President Taft at golf which appears in the June Everybody's. Brassies and mashies—are they? the swing of a good drive and the disappointing sputter of a poor putt, the tee and the caddy, all these things overlaid by the solvent of the presidential smile make the pages a bewildering to the uninitiated and give a tantalizing savor of undiscovered joys. A picture of the President as he stands talking to his ball is characteristic and amusing, especially as one knows by the record of the careful scribe that he is probably engaged merely in a mild adjuration that it shall do its best for him.

At a certain hole in this course which was provocative of the whole gamut of vocat disgust on the part of most players, the article thus quotes Mr. Taft: "Oh, fiddle!" remarks the President, with every appearance of sincerity. There's no denying it. There are plenty of witnesses. This shocking outburst is caused by a drive that's a bit topped and looks sure for a sandtrap.

The final sentence explains why the layman marvels over the recondite jargons and babbling of green fields which threads this story, wondering that one small word of four letters can cover so large a vocabulary of utterly unintelligible expressions. But one gets nevertheless a charming picture of a simple, kindly, unaffected man at play and for the hour forgetful of political problems.

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## PICTURE PUZZLE



What soda flavor?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

Rebus: Moan, rich, coon, rice, tin, cents, the, rise.—The Christian Science Monitor.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, July 1, 1910.

### President Lowell's Commencement Speech

BY THE use of a happy paradox, President Lowell in his speech at this year's commencement at Harvard, said something that all other Americans can profitably ponder. He said that our danger in this country "is not individual greed, but cooperative selfishness," and we feel sure that all men in our country will help and give their hearty encouragement to the colleges, when, as Mr. Lowell points out, they may give us a higher and broader view than this. High views and broad views are what we must take; we can never be purblind with the selfishness of mean ambition, as Mr. Lowell points out, but what we shall stumble and fall. The great corporation, the labor union, or the political organization that practise their "cooperative selfishness" are enemies to the commonwealth. For by their corporate insensibility to right, they do wrong wholesale, and by the magnitude of their action and its effect on public observation, gain for selfishness a kind of standing that is recognized all too easily. It is no light thing to show a million men how to forget their obligations, and when Mr. Lowell pointed out its danger he spoke as the man that loves popular government and will not hurt it with soft words.

He said that this sort of organization "has far more selfishness than the sum of the selfishness of all the individuals composing it." This describes a state of things that is quite as impossible for the preservation of moral liberty as those political conditions that Lincoln described in 1858, when he said: "I believe this government cannot endure half slave and half free." Cheerfully and with unbending resolution for four long years was waged a war that decided that this must be true, but only half the purpose of that tremendous struggle will have been understood if we do not see that we cannot be half slave and half free in anything. In the last analysis, all fundamental powers are moral, and it is to trifle with unchanging fact to say that by cooperation and organization we can erect a shadowy, convenient something, an impersonal freeman that can dispense with those rules to which the private man cheerfully submits. If we depend upon a theory like this, sooner or later we are involved in its contradictions; there is no more convincing picture than selfishness disarmed and, in a way, nothing more melancholy.

Turn we to the other, the wholesome side, and what a difference we see. There is no man extravagant enough to say that he does not like being treated fairly, though his ideas of fairness may be rudimentary. There can be no fairness in selfishness, for it looks but one way. Let us suppose a corporation wherein all its members kept this in view, and let us suppose that all corporations were patterned upon this one, with its kindly rule. Of what could anybody then complain on the score of fairness? Selfishness builds no nations, it hands down no traditions, it is in no way constructive; that community wherein each man is pulled by interest away from every other man is as ill founded as before, when groups of men combine together and call disintegration, organized success.

AS THE stenographic, moving-picture reports of what happened at the conference between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt at Beverly Thursday are still lacking, the public will exercise its broad untrammelled right to do any amount of surmising, and with one person's guess presumably about as good as another's.

### Reduction of Western Freight Rates

IT is not to be supposed that the interstate commerce commissioners are not interested in doing their duty, and that in all their actions they do not retain the stamp of a judicial body. This is the impression that they have given the country and, consequently, the meaning of their ruling in the cases of the transcontinental lines and their freight rates cannot be mistaken. It is imperative, for every reason, that the financial stability of the country should be fostered in every way, and it is not too much to ask that the railroads should hit on some rule of rate-making by which the constant supervision of a board whose duties sometimes remind us of the police should become unnecessary.

Nobody that has any common sense wishes to see either the public or the railroads put at a disadvantage, or to join in any factious war on corporations in which, as a matter of fact, the wealth of so many is embarked. The railroads of the United States are virtually a political institution in the proper sense of the term, because they are so closely allied with its prosperity. For this reason, their responsibility becomes more clearly defined than that of a private corporation or partnership, and their duty is more clear so to demean themselves that they shall retain the good will of the impartial public. If certain of the western roads find themselves sharply reminded by the interstate commerce commission that there is a law to be obeyed and a public to be considered they have themselves alone to thank for it. It appears that in every case under consideration the commission made a reduction of rates, in some amounting to nearly 50 per cent. Assuming, as we are justified in doing, that the commission were in no way moved by any vindictive feeling or any motive that would leave them anything but impartial, it is plain that they found a state of affairs that needed action. The railroads at a time when the country most needs industrial and financial peace, ought to bear in mind that fact and its causes, and furthermore that as they behave now they will be treated in the future. The commission find that in the Nevada and Arizona cases, the existing rates are "practically without a precedent or parallel" throughout the United States. It can be conceived that expenses might be so increased that such an increase in rates would become necessary, in which case this language could be held of them. It can also be conceived, as we have said in these columns, that the railroads are not entirely to blame and that the wage scale is being made abnormally high. But what is not matter for speculation is that for some reason or other the railroads chose to raise their rates in such degree that the commission virtually granted the contention of dissatisfied shippers, and in doing so made comments that do not in any way make any sympathy for the railroads. Not the least striking finding was that which showed the increased earning capacity of the Southern Pacific. It contrasts too strongly with the rates that have just been cut down,

and furnished unfortunately too easy material to those that have no desire to preserve the public tranquillity. We go to extremes very quickly in America. Are the capitalists made to follow law, they roar, "Socialism"; are those that are not yet capitalists forced to reflect on the real meaning of democracy, they bellow, "Caesarism"; and the public between the choruses faintly murmurs, "Peace."

BY THE annexation of Korea, the announcement of which is believed to be imminent, the Japanese are showing a disposition to "come ashore" from their island empire and grow up with the mainland. Like the English, who, centuries ago, found their "tight little island" too tight to accommodate their growing ambition, the Japanese must go to sea in order to find more land.

WITH the postal savings bank system assured, it is only reasonable to expect that the advocates of a parcels post system will become more aggressive. However, it should not be inferred from the foregoing statement that they have been quiescent. Indeed, among the many movements which have made demands upon the attention of the government and the people of the United States during recent years, there has been none more persistent than that in behalf of a parcels post system. And the promoters of the movement have attracted to their side many prominent and influential people. The former postmaster-general, George von L. Meyer, throughout his administration was a warm supporter of the movement and contributed much toward bringing it into official prominence.

In all parts of the country the parcels post propaganda has been carried on with vigor and political skill. The latter was displayed with particular force in the policy pursued by the leaders in abstaining from pressing the matter upon Congress lately while the outcome of the postal savings bank bill was in doubt. We are told now that the parcels post is to be made an issue in every congressional district of the Union. Those candidates who will pledge themselves to vote for a parcels post bill if elected will be promised the support of the parcels post advocates; those who decline to so pledge themselves will be opposed.

It is doubtful whether this policy is a wise one. There are other and more urgent issues before the country at the present time. A candidate might be in line with the better popular thought of the period with regard to these other issues and yet be opposed to the parcels post innovation. It is true that the foes of the express companies are clamoring for a postal package service, but it is equally true that the small shopkeepers of the small towns and country districts are opposed to giving the great mail order houses any more advantages than they possess already. There is a wide difference of opinion between the friends and enemies of the parcels post idea; this difference will be accentuated and intensified by dragging the movement into partisan politics.

The whole matter belongs to the domain of public education. Those who differ in regard to it, for the most part differ honestly. The side that can present the strongest argument should, and undoubtedly will, eventually triumph, but the people will only be confused as to the merits of the case if they shall be called upon to vote for or against it in a hotly contested political campaign.

IN RETURNING from their contests with the three Yale crews at New London Thursday, the Harvard men brought everything except the river with them. However, even the exuberance of youth and victory will no doubt recall occasions when it did not happen that way.

### A Congress of Bird Lovers

THE main purposes of the international ornithological congress recently held in Berlin were to promote in all countries the enactment of laws for the protection of all forms of bird life and the creation among all peoples of a moral sentiment to the same end. That is to say, its purposes were practical as well as sentimental. It adopted resolutions intended to lead to the punishment of those who deliberately destroy the birds, and, on the other hand, it agreed to plans whereby those who kill birds ignorantly or mischievously may be taught to abandon the harmful and vicious practise. Governments are appealed to in both instances—local as well as general—and while it is hoped that the measures taken to prevent the destruction of birds for the commercial value of their plumage will prove effective, it appears to have been the opinion of the delegates that the root of the whole matter might be reached if the moral sense of communities could be aroused to a proper understanding of the value of conserving bird life rather than destroying it.

Out of this great gathering of bird lovers much good is certain to come. It has been an up-hill fight against the destroyers so long as the campaign was confined to any locality, state or country. The offense so justly complained of is international in character. We might contend successfully for a while in this country against bird killing, but owing to our trade relations with other countries it would appear to the observer that the work of destruction was going on here as steadily as ever. Driving American bird plumage from the market very often only served to open a wider market for the foreign bird-killer, and the effect of this has been to encourage the American offenders to return to their old practises. Next to prohibiting the importation or exportation of bird feathers, the best step has been that of entering upon a world-wide campaign against the destroyers of birds.

BY ORDERING a \$15,000,000 floating fighting machine, Chile gives notice that she aspires to be classed as having attained to the same high stage of civilization as that enjoyed by the great world powers. With Brazil, Chile and the Argentine building fleets of dreadnoughts, no doubt other South American republics will follow their example. Perhaps Paraguay, the only South American country without seacoast, will fashion its fleet after the style of the Swiss navy.

"TRUST-BUSTING" as a congressional diversion is growing in popularity. Under the Roosevelt administration twenty-two such indictments were brought, while President Taft's administration has thirteen such cases in its first two years.

THESE be sorry times for the newspapers which take to mammoth headlines. There are so many important things occurring that there is not room to indicate all of them on the front page.

### The Parcels Post in Politics

IT WAS pointed out not long since, in these columns, that the attack which was being made in certain quarters on Sir Eldon Gorst was in no way warranted by the facts which had been produced in support of it. The speech of Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, justified that statement in every particular. "If fault is to be found with the policy," the foreign minister said, "the policy is that of the government, who have given instructions to Sir Eldon Gorst, and with regard to the carrying out of the policy, no one could have carried out this or any policy in Egypt with more knowledge, more ability or more skill than Sir Eldon Gorst has done." These words constitute a severe rebuke to the unthinking comments of those who, because they disagree with the policy, imagine that the man who is carrying out that policy must be devoid alike of sagacity and patriotism. The situation in Egypt is sufficiently difficult, and the task of Sir Eldon Gorst is sufficiently heavy to render it desirable that all critics should approach the question in the spirit of Mr. Balfour, of whose contribution to the debate Sir Edward Grey said that it had been "in tone all that we could wish, and in substance a most valuable contribution to every thoughtful mind with regard to the problem before the country."

The fact is that England has embarked on a great scheme of reform in her Egyptian policy. That scheme is dependent for its success on the loyal support of the native population, especially of the native press and the leaders of popular opinion. A quarter of a century ago, the English armies found the inhabitants of Egypt a suppressed race, its finances in complete confusion, much of its territory under the domination of the Mahdi, and the whole country in a condition of hopeless decadence. Within those years, changes of the most amazing nature have taken place. The Sudan has been rescued from the Mahdi, the finances have been placed on a sound and equitable basis, immense engineering works have been undertaken, of which the great dam at Assouan is only one instance, the people have been rescued from something approaching slavery, and finally an effort has been made to give them what they have never had for centuries, some voice in the management of their own affairs. It is precisely here that the great difficulty has arisen. A body of agitators has sprung into being which, by its methods, is threatening to prove that the Egyptian people are not capable of the comparatively limited power the cabinet at Westminster desires to place in their hands. A foolish, in some instances criminal, policy has been developed, with the result that the country stands today at the parting of the ways, when it will either have to accept loyally the instalment of power offered to it, or, in proving that it cannot be trusted with that, be content to be relegated to a position of tutelage for a further period.

It is no doubt always trying to any nation to be governed by aliens. The government of aliens has, however, often proved a source of infinitely greater happiness to nations than the tyranny of native rulers. The British occupation of Egypt has within a quarter of a century effected more toward the rehabilitation of the country than had been accomplished in untold centuries before. It would be well for the Egyptians to recognize this and to learn what it means. It would be well for them to realize that, however much they may chafe against that occupation, that occupation is inevitable until they have learned to govern themselves. The lesson their agitators seem at present bent upon impressing on Europe is their unfitness for the boon of self-government. For this reason the Pax Britannica will have to be supported in Egypt by the power of Britain. "It is possible that prestige could be presented under the most vulgar guise," Mr. Balfour said, "as representing the crudest insolence of power, and put in that shape it neither deserves nor will receive respect from any party or government. But there is a meaning to the word prestige which I beg every one to consider and weigh carefully, because without that prestige it is vain for a handful of British officials, endow them how you like, give them whatever qualities of temper and genius you can imagine, it is impossible for them to carry out the great task in Egypt which not we alone, but the civilized world, has imposed upon them."

If by defeating Mr. Roosevelt's wishes, the New York Legislature thinks it has won a permanent victory, it is, no doubt, sadly mistaken. The game is not finished; it is just commencing.

IT is significant of the trend of the times that particular pains are being taken by the census bureau with regard to the enumeration of the Indian population of the United States as a preliminary step toward granting the aborigines greater consideration in a political way than has been accorded them at any previous time since the white invasion of this continent began. Unknown, perhaps, to the multitude, but none the less certainly, we have been transforming the Indian, in habit and character, by a process of education which, if not always wise, has been generally well-directed and admirably persistent during the last third of a century. It will be a surprise to most people that this is to be the last time the census report will show the tribal relations of the Indians and that, according to the calculations of the officials of the census bureau, all of the red men of the country will have become citizens before the close of the present decade.

There has long prevailed a popular impression, the outgrowth of a popular prejudice, that the Indian is not amenable to the influences of civilization, and this despite many and striking examples going to prove directly the contrary. The red man, individualized and liberated from oppressive traditions, has developed the ability to do for himself and for others, and has displayed unmistakably qualities that entitle him to claim the right of citizenship.

We shall very soon be confronted in a tangible way with these facts. The admission of Arizona and New Mexico will give the Indians even a better opportunity than they have had in Oklahoma to exhibit their progress.

THE 1000-foot ocean steamship is at last, seemingly, almost in sight, since the Cunard line is now planning to build such a ship. When this mammoth floating palace sails alongside of the Titanic, which is only a mere 800 feet in length, the latter's name will seem less fitting. However, if the steamships continue to grow in size, there will come a time when their immense bulk will seem like a detached portion of one shore making its way almost imperceptibly to another.

### The Egyptian Situation

### The Indian and His Future